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Austria	12 S.	Lebanon	62.00
Belgium	20 B.F.	Luxembourg	1.50
Canada	2.00	Norway	2.50
Denmark	16 P.	Netherlands	1.50
France	2.50	Portugal	1.50
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Greece	1.50	Sweden	2.50
Great Britain	1.50	Switzerland	1.50
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Established 1887

PARIS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1977



TMS—Two black youths run away from the scene of the riot in East London, leaving a policeman dead on the ground and another, right, being helped dying. Witnesses said later that both men had been stoned and stabbed.

After Wounding 2 White Policemen

Black Gunman Slain in S. Africa

BURG, Sept. 26 (Reuters).—A black gunman was shot dead today in a shooting in a town in South Africa. The gunman was one of a group of about 500 who had gathered in the town for a "township consciousness" rally. The police shot dead the gunman and wounded two white policemen. The police also shot dead a black man who was trying to help a wounded policeman. The police also shot dead a black man who was trying to help a wounded policeman.

about 1,200 mourners returning to East London from the Biko funeral, stoned to death two off-duty black policemen. Mr. Biko, 36, lived in the Omsberg black township outside King William's Town and about 15,000 blacks and a small number of Western diplomats and whites attended the services. There were no incidents over the weekend, but a crowd of blacks gathered in Ginsberg and neighboring Dimbazana early today.

The police shot dead the occupant of the house, but did not identify him. The incident was the first time that the police have fought a gun battle with a black-armed with an automatic weapon.

U.S. Trade Gap Is 2d Largest In Its History

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP).—The U.S. trade deficit last month reached \$2.7 billion on a seasonally adjusted basis, the second largest monthly deficit in history, the Commerce Department said today. The deficit was larger than July's adjusted \$2.3-billion trade gap but smaller than June's record \$2.3 billion. Exports in August fell 5.3 per cent to \$9.6 billion, the lowest for any month this year. Imports also declined, to \$12.3 billion—2 per cent lower than July. Details, Page 9.

News Analysis

Rich Reds Risk Electoral Hopes for Ideology

in Hoagland Sept. 26 (WP).—Communist party has risked destroying its efforts of getting into French government by making major sacrifices.

on Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand to make a deal that excludes the Communists and Gaullists from power will be intense. All of this has not yet happened. Mr. Marchais's party, the Socialists and the minor party of Leftist Radicals who have grouped under the banner of the Union of the Left for the last five years could still come to agreement on a joint electoral platform.

argument with the Socialists to the point of political rupture still could be reversed by a shift in the balance of power inside the party. There is also a chance that the Socialists could suddenly yield to the Communist demands on nationalizing a much bigger slice of French industry than the Socialists say they can accept. But the scars of the Communist grab last week for exclusive control of the alliance's most important economic issues will not be erased by a last-minute accord, and could ultimately provide the margin of defeat next March for the three leftist parties, which currently lead in public-opinion polls.

the Communists pushed the dispute to that point early Friday. No authoritative answers have emerged from the closed Communist decision-making apparatus, but given the French Communists' insistence on mingling Cartesian logic and scientific Marxist thinking, there are only a few reasonable hypotheses. The Communists may have made a cold calculation that, despite the opinion polls, a leftist victory in March was not all that certain. They may have finally decided that, in any event, the Socialists would renege on their promises and keep the Communists from any real share of power if the left did win.



Georges Marchais

Either of these calculations could underpin a decision by the Communists to reach once again for a cloak of ideological purity, and to begin building for future elections on an image as the only party dedicated to sweeping changes that could bring French workers and the poor a better life. In the various and often anonymous existences it has known over the last half-century, the French Socialist party has frequently fought the Communists for domination of the left. The forming of the 1972 alliance around a joint platform eventually led to the revitalization of the then moribund Socialist party, which could probably attract one-third of the popular vote in France today. The Communists can claim a 20-per-cent slice of the electorate. Lower-level and medium-level Socialist party officials have repeatedly told U.S. officials, journalists and others that the party would be able to "control" the Communists once the alliance was in power. In a sense, the stalemate negotiations among the three parties on an updated version of the 1972 campaign platform became the first serious test of the ques-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Fare Cuts On Atlantic Approved By Carter

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (Reuters).—President Carter today approved new transatlantic air fares that will place scheduled carriers in direct competition with the new Laker Airways Skytrain service. In a White House statement, Mr. Carter overruled a Civil Aeronautics Board ruling 10 days ago which barred a proposed \$256 budget fare for round-trip London-New York flights and a \$380 fare for advance purchase of "super-apex" round-trip tickets between the two cities. The CAB ruling allowed the \$256 fare for standby passengers only and set the budget fare at \$280. The new fares will allow scheduled airlines to match the no-frills, walk-on Skytrain service inaugurated today by Laker Airways between Gatwick Airport and New York.

Fare Conditions Laker takes no reservations for Skytrain, serves no meals for the price of its fare, and begins selling tickets only 19 hours before each daily flight. Its round-trip fare is equivalent to about \$237. This compares with more than \$600 for tourist class fares on regular flights, which include reservation and meal services. The White House statement said super-apex fares also will be offered from Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, Washington and Miami. The super-apex fare must be booked 45 days in advance and travelers must stay abroad between 14 and 45 days. To qualify for the budget fare, travelers can tell the airline only the week during which they wish to travel. The airline will then notify passengers 10 days before departure on which flight they are booked.

In a letter to the CAB, Mr. Carter said: "I have decided to reject the board's order as inconsistent with this administration's foreign economic policy. I must emphasize that my international aviation policy carries with it a commitment to low fare, competitive international air service for the benefit of American consumers." Concern for Charters In its decision Sept. 16 against the \$256 budget fare, the CAB expressed concern that such a rate would have an adverse effect on charter airlines. The new rates, which go into effect Oct. 1, will be \$110 for a round-trip ticket from New York to London and \$110 for a round-trip ticket from New York to Paris.

Despite the empty seats on the first flight, Mr. Laker said he still would make a profit. He said he needed 189 passengers, paying a total of about \$19,500, to break even on a flight.

Some passengers had waited in line 68 hours to buy a ticket for the six-hour flight to Kennedy International Airport in New York. But Parisian Jacques Eberle, 27, walked up to the Laker Airways ticket counter and booked his seat in less than two minutes.

His timing was just right. It had taken three hours for a line of 208 passengers to reach the ticket desk and pay their \$39 (\$103) fares. The New York to London take-off was planned for 11 p.m. EDT. Each flight can carry 345 passengers.

One-hundred seventy people were waiting when tickets went on sale at the Laker Airways ticket office in Queens. At mid-morning, the firm reported that 220 tickets had been sold.

Mr. Laker collected the first fare at Gatwick from Ann Campbell, 23, who had been waiting since Friday night. The first ticket sold in New York went to Nick Ratner, 18, of Berkeley, Calif.

Mr. Laker said that he was not disappointed by the prospect of empty seats. "On the contrary, I'm delighted," he said.

By Stanley Meisler JARAMA VALLEY, Spain, Sept. 26.—As the air-conditioned tour bus entered the valley, Julius Deutsch, a 67-year-old chemist from Chicago, began to sing the song from his youth. He was joined weakly and off key by a few of his companions, six other men and a woman, all veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

U.S. volunteers, 3,800 strong, fought against the armies of Francisco Franco during the Spanish Civil War, and this small group was coming back to Spain now that Franco is dead and his dictatorship dismantled. The bus stopped at the side of the road near a field where tourists usually do not stop. There



Freddie Laker taking off at London's Gatwick Airport.

But Laker Is Confident Skytrain Flies to N.Y. With 74 Empty Seats

LONDON, Sept. 26 (AP).—Freddie Laker's Skytrain took off five minutes late for New York today on its first no-frills, walk-on flight, after waiting six years to get airborne. With 74 of 345 seats unsold, the flight marked the end of the long court battle Mr. Laker fought to gain acceptance of his cheap air-travel plan. Mr. Laker, 55, was on board when the DC-10 took off at 5:35 p.m. from Gatwick Airport. Despite the empty seats on the first flight, Mr. Laker said he still would make a profit. He said he needed 189 passengers, paying a total of about \$19,500, to break even on a flight.

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were curving depressions in the field and on the nearby hills, depressions that the veterans said were old trenches. The Americans had their first test in the war at the battle of Jarama in February, 1937, and many died there. Most of the veterans and their wives posed for each other's cameras by chunks of stone wall, the remnants of a farmhouse that had served as a brigade headquarters during the battle. But Mr. Deutsch and Nicholas Pappas headed off separately into the field. Unlike the others, they had actually fought in the battle, and they had not seen the valley for 40 years.

Moment of Grief Mr. Pappas, a 62-year-old furrier from Los Angeles, is somewhat different from the others. He shows his age less. He is a tall, trim, handsome man with wavy gray-black hair, thick eyebrows and a flowing mustache. He tends to make himself sound unsentimental, tough, even cynical. "Not all the volunteers in the international brigades were dedicated, devoted anti-fascists," he said. "Many were. But some of them were bums."

Mr. Pappas's toughness cracked

here for the United States last Sunday that the U.S. proposal for a pan-Arab delegation was "purely a procedural matter."

What is important is that the Palestine Liberation Organization should be invited on an equal footing with all other parties involved. Official sources in Israel said yesterday that Israel approved a U.S. plan for reconvening talks at Geneva with Palestinians taking part in a purely ceremonial opening session.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, his hopes raised for the convening of a Mideast peace conference, will meet tonight with Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan in an effort to arrange conditions for negotiations. UPI reported from the United Nations.

U.S. officials in Washington said they were pleased by yesterday's decision by the Israeli Cabinet to drop opposition to a unified Arab delegation at peace talks. This would permit Palestinians to be present, as the Carter administration has urged.

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Israel Pulling Out Fighting Ceases In Lebanon Zone

BEIRUT, Sept. 26 (NYT).—A tenuous calm was restored today in southern Lebanon after intensive diplomatic efforts by the United States to win a cease-fire from Israel. Israel was seen pulling out tanks, trucks and armored personnel carriers from the combat zone, and the heavy barrage of artillery fire which began 11 days ago was halted, according to independent observers. Israel announced a cease-fire this morning. There was no formal cease-fire declaration here essentially because Lebanon does not consider itself a belligerent. Beirut state radio said that "a calm reigns throughout the south and the situation is greatly improved because of recent diplomatic action." No details were revealed on the cease-fire talks. However, sources close to the negotiations said that it was hoped that the restoration of Lebanese sovereignty in the south would be possible soon.

Lebanon's civil war ended in November of last year with the arrival of the Syrian-dominated Arab peacekeeping forces. Israel, however, has refused to let the Syrian forces move south of the Litani River, and so the warring factions were able to continue their struggle—the Palestinian-Lebanese leftist alliance against the Israeli-supported Lebanese Christians.

Lebanese Foreign Minister Fuad Butros, who held several meetings with U.S. Ambassador Richard Parker today and over the weekend, announced that an agreement has been reached on a truce. Mr. Butros and Mr. Parker expressed the hope that "the calm will last." Their caution was perhaps due to the fact that it took about 80 cease-fires to end the 18-month civil war in the rest of Lebanon.

The Palestine Liberation Organization has not declared a cease-fire because it has been "on the defensive" in southern Lebanon, a spokesman said today. He stressed that the PLO is not opposed to a cease-fire and is holding talks with the Lebanese government on the question. A senior PLO official accused Israel of escalating the war in southern Lebanon "to divert world opinion from the major issue—a Mideast peace settlement."

There was heavy shelling last night in the eastern sector north of Beirut and in the western sector around Ter Haria, according to the PLO. The cease-fire was scheduled to go into effect at 10 a.m., sources said. It was believed that there might be some sporadic, isolated firing but that this should be seen as "a natural lag" and not as a refusal to observe the truce.

Independent reports said that shelling had stopped today at Khiam and Nabatieh, which have been the principal targets for the Israeli-Lebanese Christian fire. Newsweek in the area reported (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Syria Says Move Aimed at Disrupting Peace Talks

CAIRO, Sept. 26 (Reuters).—Egypt is studying the implications of Israel's acceptance of a U.S. plan for reconvening the Middle East peace conference in Geneva before the end of the year, the semi-official Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram reported today. Al-Ahram quoted a senior official source as saying Egypt was "undertaking an extensive study of the situation following these new developments."

He said Egypt would make no decision on the issue before the return of Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy from New York early next month. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, his hopes raised for the convening of a Mideast peace conference, will meet tonight with Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan in an effort to arrange conditions for negotiations. UPI reported from the United Nations.

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Dutch Police Said to Suspect Schleyer Is Held Aboard Boat

From Wire Dispatches

BONN, Sept. 26.—The West German government spokesman today appeared to confirm a Dutch press report that kidnapped industrialist Hannu-Martin

U.S. Veterans Revisit Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

organizations. It was not taken off until 1985. Manny Harriman of Baldwin Park, Calif., at 58 the youngest of the returning veterans, is a good example of what a brigade record could do to a man in the 1950s. He was born Sam Nahman, a name he is proud of, and he fought under that name in the civil war. It is a Sephardic Jewish name, and Mr. Harriman is descended from a scholarly family that left Spain after the Jews were expelled in 1492.

"When I fought in the civil war," said Mr. Harriman, a foot and a half tall, "I was the first member of my family to come back to Spain in 400 years. . . but I changed my name legally in 1956. I had to change my name because the FBI was harassing me. Now my children are using the name Nahman again, and I am thinking of changing it back legally."

Most U.S. survivors of the civil war belong to an organization of Lincoln Brigade veterans and keep close watch on events in Spain. Last July, a few weeks after Spain held its first free elections in 41 years, the veterans in the Chicago area decided it was time to celebrate.

"We had put a bottle of cognac away 35 years ago," said Milton Cohen, a 62-year-old social worker from Chicago, "and we vowed not to open it until Spain became a republic again. It hasn't become a republic, of course but . . . we figured now is the time. We opened the bottle of cognac. It was flat. Wow, it was lousy. But we felt good."

Mr. Cohen also decided it might be time for a group of the veterans to return to Spain and see the old battlefields. He proposed a three-week tour in September. Seven others agreed to join him.

The news leaked out and the group received a good deal of publicity in Spain. Officials of the Communist and Socialist Workers parties, two parties in the government of the old republic, met with the veterans. Spanish admirers have written letters of gratitude.

© Los Angeles Times.

Schleyer was being held aboard a boat in the Netherlands. Spokesman Klaus Joelling described the report in the Amsterdam daily De Telegraaf as an indiscretion but he did not deny it. The newspaper said that Dutch marines, soldiers, and police were searching for the vessel.

The paper said that Mr. Schleyer—who was seized by members of the Red Army Faction in Cologne Sept. 5—is believed to have been smuggled into the country by boat.

A spokesman for the Dutch Justice Ministry refused to confirm or deny the report.

Background Noises

According to De Telegraaf, West German authorities told the Dutch government Saturday they believed Mr. Schleyer and his captors were holed up on a boat somewhere in the Netherlands. The story said it had been reduced from background noises on a tape supplied by Mr. Schleyer's kidnappers that a boat was being used.

The paper added that the boat is believed to have crossed the border near Emmerich, a German town close to the eastern city of Arnhem.

Dutch police were alerted over the weekend to look out for a number of West German terrorists. A Red Army gunman, Knut Folkerts, 35, was captured after a shootout last week in Utrecht.

Meanwhile, a top aide of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt flew to Vietnam today in an apparent bid to seek a host country willing to accept 11 terrorists whom the kidnappers of Mr. Schleyer want freed, sources said.

The same aide, Hans-Juergen Wischniewski, flew to Algeria and Libya and later to Southern Yemen and Iraq on two similar missions during the past two weeks, apparently with no success.

Jobless in Africa Put at 60 Million

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast, Sept. 26 (Reuters).—There are 60 million unemployed or underemployed in Africa out of a total work force of 104 million, it was reported here today.

The figures are part of a report that will be presented here tomorrow at the opening session of a 10-day International Labor Organization conference.

ILO director-general Francis Blanchard emphasized that urgent coordinated action was needed by all world and African bodies to create new jobs in Africa to fight mass poverty.



GHOST TOWN—Only stray dogs now wander on the main street of Nabatieh, once the bustling district capital of southern Lebanon. Most of the city's 35,000 inhabitants have fled to get away from the fighting and bombardments in the disputed area.

Surprises Militant Group

Begin Refuses Sanction for 11 Settlements

By Moshe Brilliant

TEL AVIV, Sept. 26 (NYT).—Leaders of the militant Gush Emunim, a group dedicated to blanketing occupied Arab territories with Jewish towns and villages, were at a crossroads today after Prime Minister Menachem Begin, an erstwhile supporter, refused to sanction their plan to establish 11 new settlements this week in Judea and Samaria.

Zvi Slonim, a member of the Gush Emunim (Faith Bloc) Secretariat, said after today's meeting with the Prime Minister that hundreds of militants organized in settlement groups were primed to move this week and might be impossible to restrain. He said the secretariat would decide tomorrow night whether to go ahead with the program without government sanction.

If the militants do, they will create a thorny problem for Mr. Begin, who, before he became Prime Minister in June, had encouraged such defiance of the previous government.

As an opposition leader in parliament, Mr. Begin had gone through military cordons to reach Gush Emunim militants in the Samaria heartland. The former Israeli leadership had envisaged ceding the territory to Jordan in an eventual peace settlement and had closed it to colonization by Jews.

Mr. Begin does not propose ceding that area to the Arabs.

He maintains that Jews have a right to live anywhere in the ancestral homeland, but he told the Gush Emunim delegation that he opposed the timing of their move.

President Carter has repeatedly condemned Jewish settlement in the occupied areas as illegal and an "obstacle to peace." Accordingly, Mr. Begin apparently reasoned that a Gush Emunim move could be awkward at this time, with Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan in the United States and the United Nations General Assembly about to debate an Arab motion to censure Israel for its settlement policy.

Earlier this year, Gush Emunim had announced plans to start 12 new settlements during the summer, but only one was founded, at Yattir, south of Hebron. Others were put off for political reasons and finally were scheduled for this Wednesday.

Gush Emunim leaders acknowledged that Mr. Begin, in his official position, could not proclaim support for their venture, but they misinterpreted his silence as tacit approval. They were stunned yesterday when Mr. Begin told them that the government would not tolerate settlements that were not approved by a settlement committee headed by Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon.

The secretariat went into an 18-hour meeting in Mr. Slonim's

house in Rosh Brak after the talk with Mr. Begin. Mr. Slonim said about 100 representatives of settlement groups came to his house and demanded permission to go ahead, with or without the government's blessings.

No decisions were made and a delegation held another meeting this morning with Mr. Begin. The impasse was unbroken and the secretariat scheduled another session tomorrow night in Jerusalem.

Cease-Fire In Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

that the Israelis were generally pulling back their troops but seemed to be holding onto several key hilltop positions near the Christian strongholds of Marjayoun and Kila. The Israeli government has said it would continue to defend the Lebanese Christian enclaves in the south.

The PLO emphasized today that it would not withdraw its forces from the border zone until the Lebanese Army moved into the area, according to the terms of the Shataura accord of July 25, which provides for the restoration of Lebanese sovereignty in the south.

"We won't pull out and leave a vacuum for the Israelis and fascists to take over," a PLO spokesman said, referring to the alliance between Israel and an extreme rightist sector of Lebanese Christians.

Nevertheless, commanders of the joint Palestinian-Lebanese leftist forces in the south have been ordered to hold their fire and according to reports from the area, were observing a de facto truce.

The Christian Phalangist movement in Beirut said today that the Christians in the south had not agreed to a cease-fire but that negotiations were continuing.

Sources close to the Lebanese government expressed cautious hope that the present cease-fire would last long enough to begin implementing the Shataura accords.

However, a Lebanese official stressed that there could be a "certain amount of time" between a cease-fire and a real settlement of the south Lebanon question.

Tripartite Agreement

JERUSALEM, Sept. 26 (WP).—Sources in Israel said today that a cease-fire agreement was in effect tripartite one in which Lebanon, Syria and Israel agreed with a U.S. intermediary on certain terms and deposited with the U.S. government letters of intent, which enumerate their respective commitments.

The Pope marked his birthday after months of speculation in Italian newspapers that he would use the occasion to step down as head of the church and turn the job over to a younger man. The Vatican repeatedly denied the speculation.

The Vatican spokesman, the Rev. Romano Guardini, said that the Pontiff spent the morning working as usual and instructed the bishop of his hometown of Brescia to lay flowers on the tomb of his parents.

Yesterday, the Pontiff had a luncheon meeting with relatives, including his only surviving brother, former Italian Sen. Lodovico Montini.

Pope Paul, who has been spiritual leader of the world's estimated 700 million Roman Catholics for 14 years, set a somber tone in an address to about 60,000 persons gathered in St. Peter's Square yesterday.

"We must open our soul to you," the Pope said. "We are divided in our soul by two fold sentiments: a serious one regarding our age which cannot but be seen as a strong warning in itself—that is, the approach of the end of our life in the temporal order."

"The fear of God's judgment at the moment of death is always present and full of mystery," he said. "This obligates us to feel great humility. We feel the fragility of human life."

It was the latest in a series of references by the Pope in recent months to his approaching death.

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But Insists on Guarantees for Whites

Smith Moves Toward One Man, One Vote

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Sept. 26 (UPI).—Prime Minister Ian Smith has given qualified approval to universal adult suffrage in a departure from his previous statements on the question of black majority rule in Rhodesia.

Mr. Smith also said in a television interview, broadcast in Britain and Rhodesia yesterday, that black guerrillas could be incorporated into the armed forces, and he expressed readiness to consider disbanding some army units.

The Prime Minister also said there could be a majority rule settlement by the end of next year.

He reiterated that the pending British-U.S. proposal to replace the armed forces with a new "Zimbabwe national army," based on guerrilla forces, was "completely unacceptable."

Eligible for Army

But he said that as part of a settlement, guerrillas could return to civilian life, take part in elections and be eligible for service in the army of Rhodesia after majority rule has been established.

"This is clearly an opportunity which will be available to them exactly the same way as it is open to any other Rhodesian," Mr. Smith said when asked whether guerrillas who re-enter civilian life could join the army.

He said the Rhodesian armed forces "should continue as they are now . . . but that doesn't bar the door to newcomers, even former guerrillas, provided they could meet the qualifications."

It was the first time Mr. Smith had laid out the possibility of black insurgents being incorporated into the armed forces.

The Prime Minister was asked if he was reaching the point where he might accept the principle of one man, one vote "for the greater good of all Rhodesians."

"Yes, with the proviso that I would like to know what the alternative ideas are for preserving the kind of standards that

I have referred to . . . I am actively researching in that direction now."

The British-U.S. proposals provide for the Selous Scouts—an elite multiracial unit accused by black nationalists of committing atrocities—to be disbanded during the period transition to majority rule.

"I think that some of our top security forces are being maligned," Mr. Smith said. Asked if he would consider disbanding the Selous Scouts, he said:

"I think I must publicly say I am prepared to give consideration to any suggestion that is put forward. I would hope that it was a constructive suggestion but in my position I think in any case I must give consideration."

[Mr. Smith, in a British Broadcasting Corp. interview broadcast tonight, was asked whether he believed a peaceful settlement requiring guerrilla soldiers' involvement in the Rhodesian Army would be a success, AP reported.]

"I don't think it would," the Prime Minister replied. "You see, there isn't really such a thing as guerrilla armies either. If we look at them they're a bunch of people who have had very little training, who don't acknowledge commands, they operate in individual units, there are dozens of them all over the place."

"We do know there are in cases where they have fought against one another, killing another," Mr. Smith added, "there is no such thing as a so-called guerrilla army."

Two black nationalist organizations today welcomed Mr. Smith's statement on the majority issue, but a group linked to militant Patriotic Front said Smith must concede more peace.

Close Aides Chosen

"I was delightedly surprised," said the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, president of the African National Council.

"We welcome the pronouncements of the Prime Minister," Sithole said. "They are very constructive and they give us reason to believe that a settlement is not something out of reach in the near future."

D.C. Munkome, publicity secretary of Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council, said: "We note with interest alleged acceptance of one man, one vote."

In reaction to Mr. Smith's statement that guerrillas return to civilian life and eligible to join the armed forces, if qualified, Mr. Munkome said: "This is a development in the right direction."

Giscard Reshuffles Cabinet

After Elections to Senate

PARIS, Sept. 26 (UPI).—French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing reshuffled his Cabinet today to replace members elected to the Senate yesterday and to tighten his grip on the government ahead of legislative elections six months away.

He chose close aides to replace the three Cabinet members who chose to resign on election to the Senate.

In a rapid-fire move less than 24 hours after the Senate election which saw a modest advance of the leftist opposition, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing announced these changes:

• Fernand Gerret, hitherto chairman of the National Assembly Finance Committee and a member of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Republican party, replaced Jean-Pierre Fourcade as equipment minister.

• André Bord, deputy minister for veterans affairs and a member of the Gaullist Rally for the Republic, replaced Christian Fom

• René Monory, also elect, replaced Gerret, remaining as commerce and industry minister by mutual agreement. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing.

Mr. Monory's Senate seat will be filled by his substitute, member of parliament is elected in tandem with an official substitute who takes that seat when the member serves the Cabinet.

The new Cabinet member said to have a higher political content and a lower budget factor than the men they replacing, reflecting the heat up of French politics as March, 1978, elections approach.

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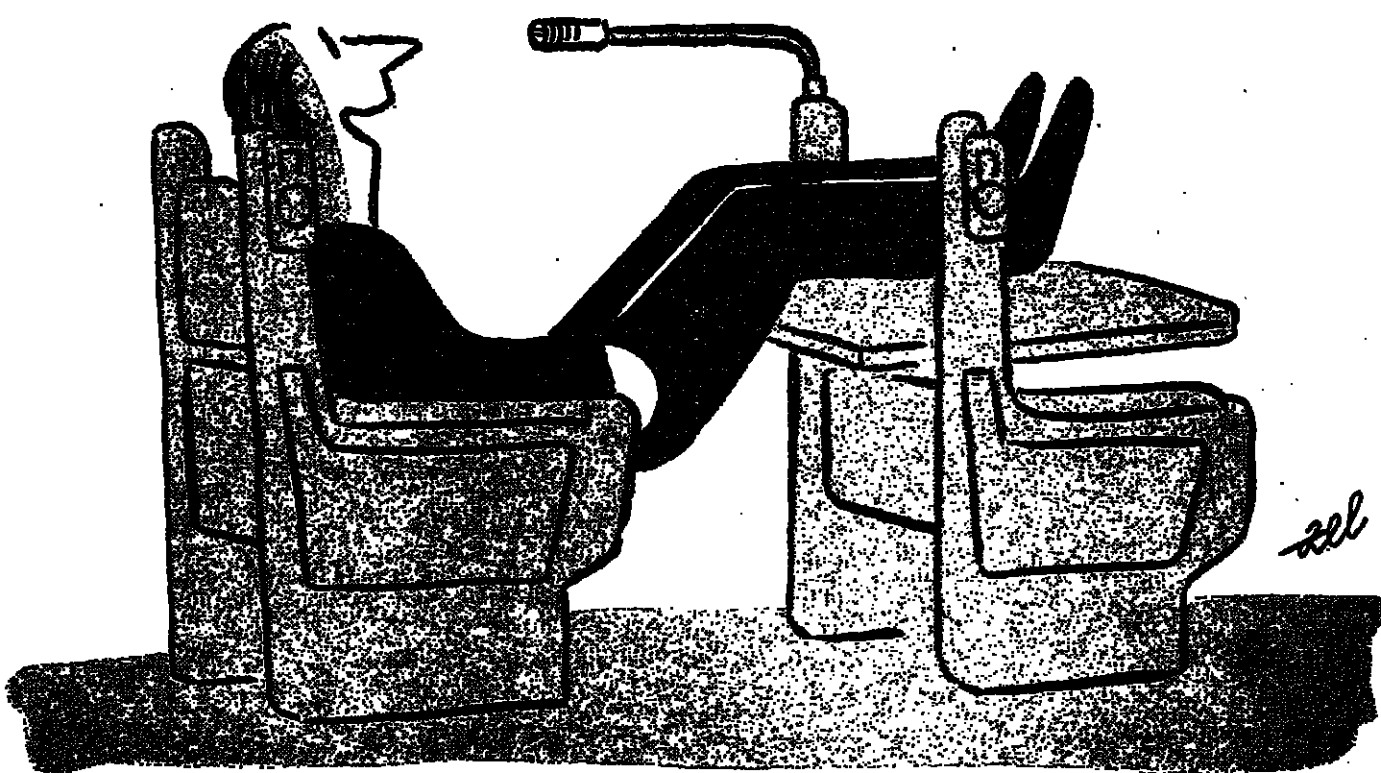
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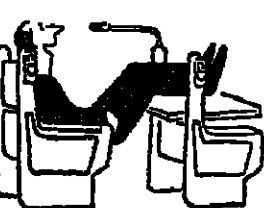
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New data on a top-management audience with major purchasing influence

Harvard Business Review's recent study of its subscribers gives new perspective to the purchasing influence of top management in a variety of areas from financial services and business aircraft to advertising, media and insurance.

The Survey also documents key characteristics of HBR's executive audience. A few examples: 80% of our U.S. subscribers have management titles; half our subscribers are in companies with over 1000 employees; over half are responsible for or participate in EDP purchasing decisions; an equal number decide on plant or office loca-

tions; our subscribers' median age is 40.5 and their average personal income is \$50,900; 90% are college graduates; 43% have Master's or Doctor's degrees.

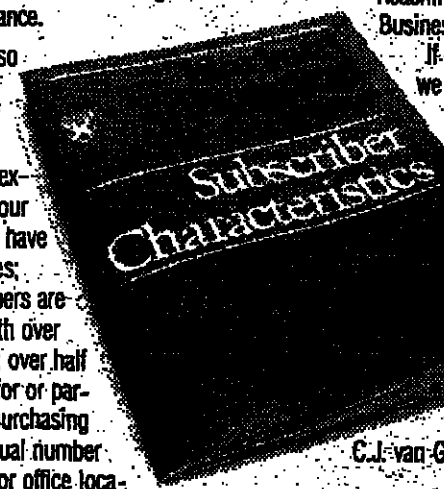
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Harvard Business Review
The magazine of decision makers

French Red Risk Chance

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of who would "control" in a joint leftist government. Communists chose to fight it on the safe and scope of nationalization of French industry, agreed to in principle by three parties in 1974.

In their arguments during recent months, the Communists have repeatedly emphasized monetary value of the industry they want to take over, with wage and benefit demands while the Socialists have focused on reorganizing and revitalizing the troubled French economy ways that will add to national property.

"One part of the left sees the problem in terms of quantitative approach and centralism," said Socialist economic spokesman Michel Rocard. "For other culture, the concern qualitative, with liberalizing of life and work."

In choosing to fight over nationalization issue, the parties were not only reflecting philosophical differences but also were trying to rekindle their positions with their important constituencies.

The Communists were at their message directly at the factory workers, who are the backbone of the party's impressive apparatus.

Central Core

More than one-third of the leftist party's smaller central of militants and supporters belong to France's large manufacturing white-collar class, which is less turmoil and less radical in the approach to state control of industry, finance and social commerce.

The precise Communist message succeeded in forth moment of reality and echo the three parties, who said found that they could not agree on what they thought they committed themselves to in much less than a new platform.

Socialists, seeking to hold much of their broadly based party as possible, must prefer stay with the more ambiguous general set of principles, the Communists are seeking binding, solemn and detailed document.

This week, both the Socialists and Communists are calling for support of their workers and porters throughout the country to launch intense pressure campaign to back their demands. The ultimate fate of the left alliance is likely to depend how far each side pushes in campaign this week.

Handwritten note in Arabic script: "هذا ما نحتاجه"

ty on San Andreas Fault es California Scientists

By Robert Lindsey

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 26 (UPI)—Scientists are asking on the San Andreas fault, months and weeks, as seemed at times, a geological water along a por-

audit, a crack in the crust that has d numerous predic-

major earthquakes is been evidence of ranean contortions a seemingly rapid-

small earthquakes recently, a pulsing highways near the ho monitor the net-ures in the earth's e San Andreas fault at they do not know usual geological tur-

a. They stress that vidence that it sig-rouch of a large lendists worried f them say privately concerned that the sky might presage a rthquake. The fault

seemed to have ac- energy potential of an bomb. e eastern side of the fault is drifting ne south-southeast,

Atomic Energy for-general Sigvard are today that there stopping the spread chnology and that problems had to be

was addressing the e IAEA annual gen- attended by 110 s. ember that in the e is no way of stop- ad of nuclear tech- g nations, and we

proliferation prob- it," he said. on is, therefore, not nuclear development to make use of it

apply effective safe- ded. ing conference is ex- dominated by the en the promotion of resources and conse spread of military

ity. Opposition technological coun- larly the United to prevent a pro- nuclear weapon they fear, could rise

20 in a decade. tries want access to hnology, an aim EA statutes promote, f damage their econ-

clear industry is to s. It is essential that ate within an order- framework which, vould over a longer he said.

not oil and gas re- be exhausted before he century and that y was the only new e available for im-

while land on the west side is moving north-northwest. In time, stresses accumulate on adjacent subterranean rocks in the two sections of the crust, called plates, as they move in opposite directions. The accumulated energy is eventually released, as if by a coiled spring, in an earthquake. But no one can yet predict when.

More than a year ago, the U.S. Geological Survey discovered that sometime in the early 1960s a 4,500-square-mile region centered in Palmdale, 45 miles northeast of here, had risen more than 12 inches. The uplift seemed particularly significant because it occurred very near the site of the "great" southern California earthquake of 1907.

Similar Uplift in 1971. Moreover, researchers discovered that a similar, smaller uplift preceded southern California's last major earthquake, which killed more than 60 persons in 1971.

This spring the scientists discovered not only that the "Palmdale bulge" was bigger than they had originally thought—it covered 39,000 square miles—but also that part of it had collapsed, as if someone had punctured it with a pin. They found that some of the land along the fault had subsided even lower than it was before the bulge began to rise.

While the scientists were still trying to explain the uplift and partial collapse, they began to detect an epidemic of relatively small earthquakes in the same area as the bulge.

Since November, according to Dr. Kenneth S. Brice of the California Institute of Technology Seismological Laboratory, there have been approximately 400 earthquakes along a 20-mile stretch of the fault near Palmdale, with magnitudes ranging up to 3 on the Richter scale. An earthquake whose magnitude is greater than 4.5 can cause damage. From 1960 to 1976, he noted, there were only 20 earthquakes ranging between a magnitude of 2 and 3 in that area.

Similar "swarms" of small earthquakes preceded the 1971 San Fernando Valley earthquake by two to three years, Dr. McNelly said, and a similar pattern was found before a disastrous earthquake in China last year that killed more than 650,000 persons.

However, the Caltech researchers said that swarms of small earthquakes detected in other areas did not presage a large earthquake, casting doubt on the theory that such swarms might provide warning of a strong earthquake.

The mystery of the Palmdale Bulge deepened recently when, according to Dr. Donald Anderson, director of the Seismological Laboratory, Los Angeles County highway maintenance crews found unexplained, recurring cracks in roads in the same general area as the earthquake swarms, south of Palmdale.

Caltech and Geological Survey seismologists and geologists could not agree on what the cracks meant. Some said that they might be the result of compaction of clay-like soil in the area, others that they were evidence of continuing subterranean movement in the fault.

Dr. Clarence Allen, a Caltech professor, said that the evidence is "not yet firm enough to state that the cracks are necessarily related to one cause or another." He emphasized that the cracks should not "cause alarm to the public."

"We are not saying that the phenomena are leading to an earthquake," he said. But he added that recent developments could not be ignored. "The mere fact that we have had a lot of earthquakes in the center of the bulge is something we have to look at."



GRIM TASK—The expression on the face of the Beattyville, Ky., fire chief tells the horror of the accident in which a truck carrying 8,000 gallons of gasoline lost its brakes on a hill, slammed through four shops and exploded. Seven persons were killed in the accident and several buildings were completely burned down.

'At Least as Fair as Draft'

Study Finds U.S. Volunteer Army a Success

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (WP).—The great American experiment of filling the ranks of the military with volunteers rather than draftees "has worked," the Rand Corp. said yesterday.

The all-volunteer force, said Rand in its 407-page report, has proved in its first 4 1/2 years to be at least as fair to young people as the draft.

The services have attracted smarter people through recruiting than the draft brought them, the study said. Fears that ending the draft would mean a poor,

black Army have not been realized, it added.

"The military services can attract a socially representative mix of the desired quantity and quality of new recruits without the pressure of the draft," it concluded. The nonprofit research firm, based in Santa Monica, Calif., said that the extra cost of relying on volunteers has been modest, adding only two-tenths of 1 per cent to the defense budget.

Payroll Warning. While "for the most part, the story of the volunteer force has been one of success," Rand said, it warned that the experiment "can be made to fail" if Pentagon and congressional leaders do not improve the way they manage military and civilian personnel on the defense payroll.

The study was commissioned by the Defense Department. Other conclusions in the report, "Military Manpower and the All-Volunteer Force," included:

• The shortage of jobs for teenagers is not the main reason people have been volunteering for the military since the draft ended, "but rather the fact that military service is apparently seen as an attractive employment option by a broad cross section of American youth."

• Today's black young people are better educated than those of 20 years ago and thus more can meet military entrance requirements, one of two main reasons for the increased number of blacks in the services. "The other reason is 'the unusually high' unemployment rate among young black men."

• There are just as many youths from middle and high-income areas enlisting as were taken in under the lottery draft system late in the Vietnam war. The draft ended in 1973.

• The proportions of country and city youths volunteering "are remarkably similar" to what they were under the draft.

• It "is plainly incorrect" to blame the volunteer experiment, which started in January, 1973, for the biggest increases in military manpower costs. Higher pay and better benefits preceded the experiment.

The study faulted the mil-

itary system of requiring a person to advance or leave the service, even though "a recent survey shows that almost 50 per cent of all enlisted personnel would prefer to remain technical specialists rather than assume supervisory responsibilities."

The report said that pay and related compensation for the military have risen to the point that officers "earn about 70 per cent more and enlisted personnel about 30 per cent more than comparably aged and educated civilian workers."

U.S. Asks Russians to Freeze Indian Ocean Naval Activity

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (UPI)—The United States asked the Soviet Union today to agree to "stabilize" naval activity in the Indian Ocean at its present level as a first step in achieving President Carter's goal of demilitarizing the ocean.

The proposal was presented by a delegation headed by Paul Warnke, the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, which began four days of talks here with a Soviet delegation.

Details of the proposal were unavailable, but officials said that it generally seeks to prohibit

either side from increasing the size of its fleet in the area. Both navies would apparently remain free to roam the ocean and to make port calls.

At present, the Soviet Union maintains a standing force of approximately 20 vessels in the Indian Ocean, including seven or eight surface warships and one submarine. The United States keeps a permanent force of three surface vessels in the area, based in the Gulf at Bahrain. Since 1973 the U.S. Navy has augmented its presence by periodically rotating task forces of five or six ships in and out of the ocean for periods of up to 70 days.

According to officials, the United States approach would not allow these deployment patterns to be radically altered. In addition, constraints would be placed on the construction of new bases and possibly on the expansion of existing facilities.

The United States is expanding its facilities on the island of Diego Garcia to enable it to maintain a larger force in the area in the event of a crisis. A runway is being lengthened to accommodate larger aircraft, and ship anchorage and fuel storage facilities are being expanded.

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At 'Victory' Party in N.Y.

U.S. Anti-War Leaders Meet Hanoi UN Unit

By Lee Lescaze

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Some of the roughly 2,500 Americans making their way into the theater tried to sing down the Vietnamese. None appeared interested in the placards proclaiming, "Vietnam tramples upon human rights."

One message was the same, however. The crowd was told by the protesters standing in the rain and by the speakers on the stage that they all are friends of the Vietnamese people. And in both places the talk was of freedom. The crowd inside liked the message better.

'A Great Day' "Isn't it good to be here?" asked Cora Weiss, the event's organizer and a longtime opponent of U.S. Vietnam policy. In the crowded lobby, guest after guest agreed. "Smile, this is a great day," one woman told a friend. "Isn't this great?" people asked.

And they stood, applauded and whistled for minutes when the Vietnamese delegation entered the theater after shaking hands for an hour on a receiving line in the lobby. Vietnam was formally admitted to the United Nations last week.

"The war is over," as posters in the lobby noted, which leaves the anti-war movement without

its cause. But many of its leaders deny that the movement will die. Dave Dellinger, who has supported unpopular causes since World War II, made it clear that he sees a new wrong for the movement to right. He cannot understand, he told the crowd, how anyone who favored the independence and sovereignty of Vietnam would not favor the independence of Puerto Rico. Mr. Dellinger's reference to "the war against the Puerto Rican people" was cheered.

Mrs. Weiss pledged that the organization she heads, Friendship, would launch a new campaign to persuade President Carter and Congress to approve U.S. aid for Vietnam. But her speech also contained a nostalgic call of the anti-war movement's honor roll.

As she called out each name—Norman Morrison, who set himself on fire outside the Pentagon, the GIs of Fort Hood who first said "I won't go" and many more—the audience applauded. The loudest applause was for the four students slain at Kent State University.

The Vietnamese, Mrs. Weiss said, will never forget their war for independence, but she fears Americans 30 years from now may not remember the role some of them played in ending U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

Race Quota Plan Overruled in 2d California Case

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 26 (AP).—In a setback for the University of California's minority admissions program, a federal judge has ordered the enrolling of Rita Clancy, a white applicant for admission to medical school.

Mrs. Clancy, a 22-year-old Russian immigrant, will enter classes at the university's medical school at Paris, which had placed her at the top of its waiting list.

U.S. District Judge Thomas MacBride issued a temporary restraining order Friday night, requiring the university to admit her. He said there was "a good likelihood" she would have been admitted but for a program reserving 16 of the 100 places in each medical school class for disadvantaged minorities.

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The luxury cigarette with American flavor

PHILIP MORRIS International



Cold Weather Arrives Early

Moscow Chill Exacts Price for Cheap Heat

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW, Sept. 26.—Leave it to the weatherman to foul up a central heating plan.

According to the plan, it does not get cold in Moscow until Oct. 15. And that's the date that the central heating system for 8 million Muscovites is supposed to be turned on. The temperature, however, dropped sharply two weeks ago, and overnight lows have ranged from the low 30s to the high 40s since. Daytime highs have ranged from the high 40s to the high 50s.

"Mosteploycet," the city department responsible for heating Moscow's buildings, waited more than a week for another turn

in the weather before bowing to the pleas of shivering citizens and supplying heat last weekend for the first time since May.

A few days without heat is one of the prices that Muscovites pay for an inexpensive utility network. A typical monthly bill for all utilities—heat, water, gas, electricity and telephone—for a three-room apartment is less than 15 rubles (\$20).

There are several reasons for the cheap utility costs. For one, wages are much lower than in the United States. The average monthly wage nationwide is 180 rubles (\$213).

Like housing, utilities are heavily subsidized by the government. It has been estimated that Soviet citizens pay only about one-third the true cost of their housing, and the utility subsidy may be almost that high.

Utility technology differs because of differences in living styles. This is a land of apartment buildings, the United States one of single-family homes. With more people crisscrossed into a smaller area, Soviet cities find approaches like central heating practical. Moscow apartments are heated by radiators. Heat is a by-product of the city's electrical generating plants. What would be waste heat from the plants is used to heat water. Some of the hot water is piped through a central system to the radiators.

More hot water goes through a separate system directly to the appropriate faucets in Moscow's kitchens and bathrooms. A few buildings here have water heaters in each apartment, but they are rare.

Central hot water systems must be shut down for cleaning and maintenance every summer. The central heating system is shut off

all summer anyway, but there are problems when people have to go without hot water.

The system is supposed to be shut down for only a couple of weeks, but the job often stretches out for much longer. "This year they started on July 12 and on Aug. 22 there was still no hot water," one woman complained to Izvestia, the official government newspaper. That's another hidden cost of the utility system here.

For a three-room apartment, a typical Muscovite pays the equivalent of \$1.69 monthly for heat and \$1.58 for hot and cold water.

Natural gas is used almost solely for cooking. There are no gas meters—service costs a flat 25 cents a month for each person living in the apartment. Electricity usage patterns fit nicely with heating requirements. More electricity is required in the winter, which means more "waste" heat with which to supply the city's central heating requirements.

Electricity costs about 5.5 cents a kilowatt hour here. The bill for a three-room apartment could range from \$2.75 to \$13.55, depending on the season.

For those who have them, a telephone costs \$3.41 a month. That covers unlimited calls within the city limits, although the authorities are being urged to begin experimenting with staggered rates based on the number and duration of calls.

© Los Angeles Times.

Snow Falls in Moscow
MOSCOW, Sept. 26 (UPI).—Snow flurries dampened Moscow streets for the third straight day today. The snow melted as fast as it fell but was heavy enough to sharply reduce visibility in the Soviet capital.



STREET SCENE—Bundled warmly against the early fall winds, a Muscovite reads her paper in a park.

Tokyo Night Spots Reverse Roles

'Host' Clubs a Hit With Japanese Women

By Sam Jameson

TOKYO, Sept. 26.—Night Tokyo and 200 other nightclubs like it throughout the Japanese capital thrive on small dreams. Patrons pay from \$38 to \$200 in search of what Night Tokyo

employees say is a feeling of being considered "special," even if for only a few hours, while drinking, dancing and talking to someone who pays attention.

It has been that way for decades at the Japanese nightclubs and cabarets where men go to forget the troubles of everyday life and enjoy the company of a hostess.

At Night Tokyo the idea is the same but the format is different. Here, the hosts are men and the customers are women.

"Host clubs," as they are called, first appeared on the scene about 10 years ago.

"200 Clubs or More"

"Seven years ago, when I started working, there were very few host clubs in Tokyo," said Tetsuya Chiba, who is said to be one of the most popular of the estimated 10,000 hosts in Tokyo. "We had women lined up the stairs from the street to the second-floor entrance waiting to get in. Now there are 200 clubs or more."

Why do the women come? The hosts are not sure, but one of them seemed to sum it up when he asked, "Everyone is searching for some kind of small dream, aren't they?"

At the host clubs, the small dream of the women customers is a man who will sit with them, talk about what they want to talk about, dance with them, hold their chairs for them, light their cigarettes, and, in general, wait on them. What they want is a man who pays attention only to them.

In a country where women still light cigarettes for men, such a man is not easy to find.

And at the host clubs, such a man is sure to be good-looking, expensively dressed and impeccably groomed.

The hosts usually begin working in their early 20s and quit in their early 30s. And almost all of them view the job as a way to get the money needed to open their own business.

"Hollywood" Names

The names the men use are part of the atmosphere the clubs try to create. They are the Japanese equivalents of "Hollywood" names. For instance, a former who worked for a month in one of the clubs took the name "Steve Bronson."

Some of the customers are housewives whose children have grown up and whose husbands are working or socializing with business acquaintances at female-hosted cabarets, the hosts say. Some are young secretaries or clerks.

When a woman goes to a host club for the first time she gets whatever host is free. During the evening, several hosts will wait on her. They do not press her to drink and will not order a drink for themselves unless she offers them one.

"It's the repeat business that brings in the money, so we keep the price of drinks down," Mitsuru Hayama, owner of Night Tokyo, said. "Unlike men, women rarely get so drunk they can't read the bill, and if it's unrealistically high, they won't be back."

First-time bills are usually 10,000 yen (about \$38)—about one-third the cost of a hostess cabaret.

Tips Are the Custom

The cost climbs when a customer comes back the second and third time and requests a particular host, for which a fee is charged. And, unlike elsewhere in Japan, tips are the custom at

News Analysis

Somalia-Soviet Ties: Decision Time

By John Darnton

MOGADISHU, Somalia, Sept. 26 (NYT).—Somalia's relations with the Soviet Union are deteriorating rapidly because of the war in eastern Ethiopia, and the grip the Russians held over Somali public life is loosening.

The changes in the last few months are striking. Soviet advisers, who virtually ran the all-pervasive National Security Service, are now cut off from that agency. Surveillance of foreign diplomats and journalists has declined, although the Somalis, prohibited by law from having contact with strangers, are still reluctant to engage in open political discussion. Soviet advisers, once estimated to number thousands, are not seen much on the streets here. When they are, they are sometimes treated hostilely.

The question on many minds is this: Will Somalia, the first black African state to sign a treaty of cooperation and friendship with the Soviet Union and the head of Soviet influence on the Horn of Africa for years, lean toward the West?

The consensus of Western Arab and African diplomats here is



Mohammed Siad Barre

that, despite strong anger over Soviet arms shipments to Ethiopia, the country is unlikely to break abruptly with its chief benefactor, sole arms supplier and political mentor since the army and police seized power eight years ago.

The diplomats point out that the Soviet presence is manifest deep in the government and in some ways may be required to run it. They also note that the Soviet Union is still involved in extensive aid projects and that President Mohammed Siad Barre is unwavering in his commitment to "scientific socialism" as a means of lifting the 2.5 million Somalis from the ranks of the 25 poorest nations.

Moreover, there is the more practical consideration that for the moment he has nowhere else to turn. A dramatic step, such as expelling the Soviet military advisers, would be burning his bridges when bridges ahead have not yet been built. "If he expelled them," a diplomat from the Third World said, "then he plays his final card." He simply throws the Soviets wretchedly behind the Ethiopians.

Russians Honor Anglican

MOSCOW, Sept. 26 (Reuters).—The Most Rev. Donald Coggan, the archbishop of Canterbury, today was made an honorary member of the Moscow Theological Academy of the Russian Orthodox Church.

Ethiopians, Somalis Believed Massing for Decisive Battle

NAIROBI, Sept. 26 (Reuters).—Ethiopia and Somalia forces are massing for what informed sources believe could be the decisive battle in the nine-week-old war in the Horn of Africa. The armies are at opposite ends of the strategic Marda Pass, which leads from the arid Ogaden region into Ethiopia's highland center. If the Ethiopians complete

their buildup first, they are likely to launch a counterattack into the Ogaden which has been captured by the Somalis.

The sources said, if the Somali attack first they will aim to storm the mountain fortress towns of Harar and Dire Dawa, which they say rightfully belong to the Somali people.

Conflicting Reports

The Western Somali Liberation Front today said its forces killed 150 Ethiopians in fighting for the walled city of Harar. But informed sources in Addis Ababa said that although there might be guerrilla raids in the town was securely in Ethiopian hands.

Neighboring Somalia supports the WSLF, but denies that its own forces are fighting in the war.

A WSLF guerrilla leader said Saturday that Harar was their next target following their victory at the tank and radar base of Jijiga.

Ethiopia is rushing newly trained militiamen and Soviet weapons to the eastern battlefront in an attempt to take the initiative from the Somalis.

Soviet tanks, rocket launchers, armored personnel carriers and howitzers have been arriving at the Red Sea port of Beas and are now reaching Ethiopia's eastern front, sources in Addis Ababa said.

Ethiopia has been using mainly U.S. arms in its drive to the north, south and east. The Somalis are totally equipped by the Russians.

Reason Is Sought

The EEC now feels it should not grant an extension of the licenses for the Soviet trawlers to fish in the North Sea until the reason for the Soviet action is provided.

Last week, the EEC foreign ministers agreed to renew licenses for Soviet fishing trawlers in the North Sea for two months, until the end of November.

The Agriculture Council agenda for tomorrow calls for approval of the two-month license extension, but it is now likely that Britain will block such approval.

The EEC and the Soviet Union are involved in thus far inconclusive negotiations on a reciprocal agreement for fishing rights in their respective 200-mile zones. Two weeks ago, a meeting of experts from both sides failed to end the impasse.

Philippine Soldiers Die

ZAMBOANGA CITY, the Philippines, Sept. 26 (Reuters).—Twenty government soldiers have been killed and 23 wounded in fighting with Moros rebels in the southern Philippines, a military spokesman said yesterday.

He also had portrayed Belgian royal family, Pope Pius Emperor Hirohito, Grand Dr. Jean of Luxembourg, Chiang K. shek and Zaire's head of state Mobutu Sese Seko.

Somalia depends so much Soviet weapons systems that quick change to Western reps is not feasible. As in the government, Soviet periscope key staff position the armed forces and could be indispensable if full-scale erupts. Ethiopia and Somalia have already cut diplomatic ties.

The consensus of the dipk is derived from scanty information about the high reach government and involves unanswered questions. Or what will happen if steps Soviet supplies to the Mo regime in Addis Ababa turn war in favor of Ethiopia? Is disputed Ogaden region. An is whether the United States Britain or France is will provide Somalia with a sub arsenal.

In July, Washington indicated its willingness to provide five weapons, as did London. The offer was tempo resided upon the fight Ogaden, where Somalia, a claimants that regular forces were involved, was ed the aggression.

In an interview, Abdel Salad Hassan, minister of nation, emphasized Somalia's desire for friendship and coaction with the United States. He said that U.S. arms would come and that the delay delay them was not in the interests of the West or Somalia. In addition to seeking arms China and from fellow Arab states, President Siad Barre attempted to persuade the ed States to channel supply directly through Iran, but too has been turned down.

Flexibility Out

The flexibility of President Siad Barre in dealing with Russians on his recent trip Moscow was undercut by England's reversal since he no longer takes in the K. the speaker that the door West was wide open.

Behind Somalia's overture the West, which are no genuine, some still see an whimpering desire to try to vince Moscow of the error ways. "I think the President's was not to switch from Ea West overnight but to find a for a changing relationship the long term," a Western emat said. "He has realized dangers of total dependency one major power."

The key question is how the Russians, who have been cities at the important spot of Barre, are willing to risk the loss of 5. that allegiance. The answer believed, can be read in the of arms supplies here. The vision of light arms, ammunition and spare parts is thought a continuing, although perhaps a reduced or delayed rate, the heavy items that combatants and tanks being lost increasingly mechanized, are apparently not being pleased.

"Somalia is at a critical in her history," said an diplomat. "She needs way. Whoever refuses them will be forgiven. Whoever pro them will not be forgotten."

Lucie Faure, 69

Literary Figure

In France, Dies

PARIS, Sept. 26 (AP).—Lucie Faure, 69, a noted literary figure, died yesterday at country home near here, heart attack.

Mrs. Faure, whose husband Edgar, is president of the French Academy and was a literary and political reviewer in Paris in 1943 and edited it since then.

After a visit to China her husband, she published "Journal of a Voyage to China" in 1958 and later wrote a series of psychological novels, including the prize-winning "Pillars of the Earth" in 1964.

Konstanty Lubienski

WARSAW, Sept. 26 (Reuters).—Konstanty Lubienski, 67, a city in the Polish Sejm (parliament), died yesterday. He was regarded as one of the lay Catholics close to the government, and prominent in arranging church-state relations.

Phyllis Neilson Atterly

LONDON, Sept. 26 (AP).—tress Phyllis Neilson Atterly, who had a career lasting more than six decades on the British stage, died at her country home yesterday. She was the niece the great Victorian actress F. Terry.

René Clignet

BRUSSELS, Sept. 26 (AP).—René Clignet, 76, one of Belgium's best-known sculptors, died Saturday. He recently had completed a sculpture of the 10

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The Fringes and the Coat

In many areas where the world is embattled, or might be embattled, this week began with rays of hope. The SALT agreements were extended, while discussions of a new one went on; Ian Smith, who had derided the British-U.S. program for majority rule in Rhodesia, said things were moving in the right direction for peace there; Israel, after balking, accepted a Washington plan for Geneva that would include Palestinians; another truce has been agreed on by most parties in Lebanon. But while the mass of rational thinking would encourage these beams of light, there are objectors. And the problem is whether these groups—the extremists—will dominate the scene.

Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., for example, does not want any more of the old doctrine limiting strategic arms. The Patriotic Front still opposes the transitional arrangement for Rhodesia because it includes the present police force and some of the existing army. The Geneva conference plan is opposed by intransigents on all sides. A truce in Lebanon has been denounced by Palestinian radicals, who want to keep on fighting.

How strong these assorted objectors are in terms of numbers is open to dispute. But it can be assumed that they are largely fringe elements, whose appeal has been their sweeping claims; many of them stand for "victory," whatever that may cost in lives and destruction. And since this appeal has an attraction for those who fear "appeasement" and classify all compromise in this category, the radical fringe can win public support. Moreover, since many of the rad-

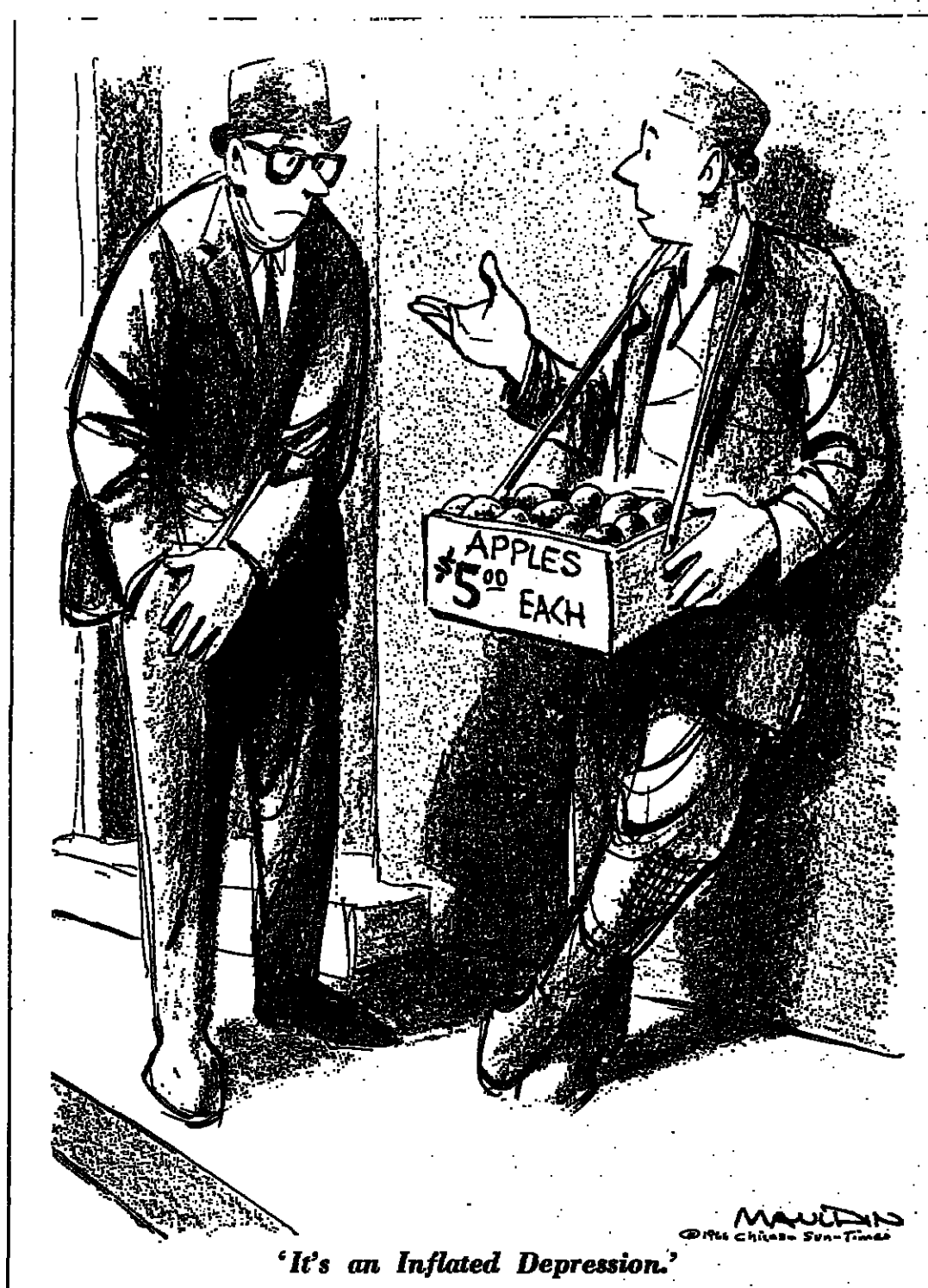
icals are in fact guerrillas, their resorting to force can prevent effective peace and perhaps extend local combats into real wars.

In other words, the fringe may prove to be the coat itself, admittedly no protection against the winds of war and the rains of ruin, but waving gallantly while it exposes the body politic it insists it is protecting.

Something of this can be seen in almost every political situation around the world. It is particularly marked in the present difficulties of Eurocommunism, whose leaders have been seeking to substitute ballots for revolutionary bullets, but whose more radical elements, as well as many of the followers they seek among the restive young, decline to accommodate their extreme views to any mass movement.

The Italian radicals have just met in large numbers in Bologna, carrying yellow flags instead of Communist red. And since yellow is the color of quarantine flags, there is considerable point in the remark of Italian Communism's national leader, Enrico Berlinguer, that the radicals are "plague carriers." The French Communists seem to have returned in a body to the days of Thorez and Duclos, either as an instance of radicals' reassurance or because Georges Marchais, their successor, has never really accepted Eurocommunism.

In any case, the world must work to keep alive those glimmers of hopeful light that flickered this week. The coat cannot surrender to its fringes, of whatever color they may be.



It's an Inflated Depression.

Repairing Egypt's MiGs

The administration's proposal for U.S. technicians to help service some 200 Soviet-built MIG-21 interceptor planes now wasting away on Egyptian airfields is a symbol of the increasing complexity of U.S. involvement in the politics of the Middle East. It also makes good sense.

When President Sadat expelled his Soviet military advisers in 1972 Moscow retaliated by withdrawing its maintenance technicians and cutting off the supply of parts for the enormous stock of Soviet weapons with which Egypt's armed forces had for years been armed. Since high-performance aircraft need extensive maintenance and consume spare parts at a prodigious rate, Egypt must either find new ways to service its existing fleet or purchase new planes.

Service would be in the hands of an as-yet-unnamed European firm. Two U.S. companies—probably Lockheed and General Electric, builders, respectively, of aircraft and aircraft engines—would act as subcontractors furnishing technical advice. The U.S. government gets into the act because the firms need approval to transfer military expertise abroad. Because no weapons sales are involved, the administration need not have taken the issue to Congress. Given public and congressional sensitivity to any step that might enhance the military prowess of one of Israel's enemies, however, it sensibly did so. But Congress ought not impose any obstacles.

From Israel's point of view, it is better that Egypt repair its MIG-21s than acquire new aircraft. The MIG-21 is a potent inter-

ceptor, but it has a limited range and little load-carrying ability. It is useful for defending Egypt's cities, especially against a Libyan attack. Against Israeli fighter-bombers it would do less well. And it would have little value for attacks against Israel. By contrast, new French Mysteres or Mirages—the planes Egypt would likely feel forced to buy if it could not repair its MIGs—would threaten Israel much more.

Ever since the October, 1973, Middle East war, President Sadat has looked to U.S. diplomacy, rather than Soviet weaponry, for a settlement that would let Egypt recover the territory Israel occupied in 1967. While he has also sought U.S. help in supplying his armed forces, he is enough of a realist to know that the U.S. commitment to Israel would dictate modest levels of military assistance at best. All his requests for combat weapons have been—rightly—turned down. Rightly, too, his modest requests for transport planes have been approved.

President Sadat took substantial risks in breaking his ties to Moscow and casting Egypt's lot so much with Washington. To maintain his credibility with Egypt's officer corps—his principal power base—he cannot afford to allow its stock of weapons seriously to deteriorate. U.S. help in repairing the MIG-21s is therefore a modest step towards solving one of his problems. What he needs most, however, is to reach a settlement with Israel that Egyptians will regard as honorable. The next few months may reveal whether such a settlement can be achieved.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Steady on SALT

In deciding to respect the terms of the SALT-1 treaty of 1972 when it expires on Oct. 3, if the Soviet Union "exercises similar restraint," the administration is taking at once the easiest and most responsible course. To complete the SALT-2 negotiations before the first five-year offensive-arms treaty expires is, unfortunately, out of the question. But to set aside the limits accepted in 1972 would undermine the prospect of further agreement. Not even the sharpest critics of SALT-1 claim that the United States would suffer from respecting its terms for the period necessary to move toward a SALT-2 accord. That the Russians seem ready to follow a similar procedure suggests a shared sense of the delicacy of the present moment in arms control, and in détente generally.

Now, to avoid public debate of the sort that could complicate the SALT-2 talks, the administration decided to extend the SALT-1 treaty by a unilateral policy declaration rather than by a joint Soviet-U.S. statement. The latter would have had more the look of an international agreement and such an agreement would require congressional approval. But this poses a problem. Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., among others in the Senate leadership on both sides of the aisle, is ready to challenge this procedure as a circumvention of the right by law of

Congress to approve arms-control agreements. Mr. Jackson says he has no objection to the extension of SALT-1 but that he wishes to protect Congress's right of review. An extension by parallel unilateral declarations, he maintains (not unreasonably), is no less an international agreement for having been worked out quietly with Moscow in advance.

We understand the administration's jitters at the prospect of a public brawl. But so long as Sen. Jackson maintains that he wants only to uphold the right of congressional review, and not to upset the administration's SALT-2 strategy, we think the administration would do best to play it his way. Not to do so, after all, would tempt a battle on the substance of arms-control policy, and sharpen the kind of executive-vs.-legislative conflicts that whipsawed the foreign policy of the last several administrations. As for Sen. Jackson, he has had full opportunity—in some eyes, excessive opportunity—to influence the administration's SALT policy. We find it hard to believe that he would, by publicly attacking that policy now, weaken the U.S. bargaining position just as a negotiation critical to U.S. security is nearing its climactic stage.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 27, 1902

VIENNA—The Serotherapeutic Institute has discovered a serum for the cure of scarlet fever and scarlatina. The serum was extracted from the blood of a horse which had been rendered immune against the disease. The results hitherto have been favorable, 80 per cent of the cases treated at the hospital having been successful. The government has set aside a considerable sum for investigation and research.

Fifty Years Ago

September 27, 1927

LONDON—Sean O'Casey, the famous Irish playwright, was married to Eileen Reynolds, a pretty young Irish actress, in London a few days ago. Ever unconventional, Mr. O'Casey wore a blue-gray lounge suit and gray pull-over. The bride had a simple straight coat of blue, trimmed with gray fur, and a little turned-down velvet hat. Mr. O'Casey proved one of the shyest of bridegrooms.

Must Compassion Be Selective?

By Walter Kaufmann

PRINCETON, N.J.—We often think of people as either compassionate or not compassionate and regard the former as morally superior. But compassion is usually selective, and this poses problems. The most striking example of selective compassion was Hitler. He was a vegetarian and opposed vivisection of animals. His case was extreme, but the syndrome is typical. Millions of people have more compassion for fetuses than for starving and abused children, not to speak of their mothers.

Richard Wagner, whose operas meant so much to Hitler, was also a vegetarian and anti-vivisectionist as well as an impassioned anti-Semite. Indeed, many vegetarians have more compassion for animals, or at least some animals, some of the time, than they have for people who do not belong to their own group. In India, a motorist who hits a cow is in danger of his life from hate vegetarians. In 1975, some out-caste boys were playing near a Hindu temple; when one child ran into the courtyard to fetch a stray bull, a vegetarian temple priest beat the child with a stick until he was dead.

Starving Cows

Cows, unlike outcasts, have been allowed for centuries to walk through the temple precincts and to defecate where they please. Yet the feeling for cows, not to speak of other animals, is selective also. Starving cows are a common sight in India, and one rarely sees animals being treated kindly. Vegetarianism has been conjoined in India for a very long time with a lack of compassion for outcasts, people of low caste, and Moslems.

Of course, the Moslems cast the first stone by invading India, and their religion promised perfection for unbelievers and did not encourage compassion for idolaters. The partition of India after World War II was precipitated by the refusal of the Moslem leadership to live in a predominantly Hindu state, even if it was secular.

There was to be no room in the new country, Pakistan, for Hindus or Sikhs even if some should wish to remain. The price: Fifteen million people had to leave their homes and hundreds of thousands were killed in the process. The Punjab, a state in which there were about 5 million Sikhs, was divided, and the 2.5 million Sikhs who lived in the part given to Pakistan had to leave their homes, their rich agricultural lands, their temples, and virtually all their possessions.

The Moslems who moved in the opposite direction were mostly landless tenants, and about 40 million Moslems remained in India. Pakistan did not offer the Sikhs any compensation, and neither the other Moslem countries nor the rest of the world insisted that there could not be any lasting peace until the Sikhs were either given back their land or compensated for it. Perhaps some people would feel compassion for the Sikhs if India had kept them in camps and insisted that the United Nations take care of them, or if the Sikhs had become terrorists and publicized their cause by hijacking planes or killing Pakistani women and children. But they reclaimed barren and swampy land in India.

During the decade after World War II, more than 40 million people were uprooted and moved, according to the article on "Refugees" in the 1974 edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica. It is

surprising how selective international compassion has been.

In 1971, after the people of East Pakistan won a huge election victory, the president of Pakistan, "loosed the Punjabi army on the East in a terror campaign that eventually took the lives of more than 1 million Bengalis and drove 9.8 million into exile in India," Newsweek reported at the time.

The first president of Bangladesh, who eventually emerged as an independent state from this war, estimated the death toll at about 3 million. President Nixon supported the aggressor, and even those who hate Mr. Nixon rarely recall his role in this war. "Not one Arab state... supported the Bengali struggle," Algeria and Libya, Saudi Arabia and Jordan—radical and reactionary alike—joined in denouncing... the struggle for Bengali liberation while proclaiming Islamic solidarity with West Pakistan," the Encyclopaedia Britannica says.

Compassion is influenced by fashion. One feels it for West Bank Arabs but not for the Arabs killed by King Hussein or for the Arabs in most Arab countries, who are far worse off in almost every way and have fewer civil

rights—not to speak of the Jews in Arab countries. The lack of international outrage, protests, and pressure in the face of what has been going on in Cambodia since the end of the Indochina war is no less striking.

Must compassion be selective? The Buddha preached universal compassion, but as Buddhism spread, his teachings were overgrown by a multitude of other ideas and practices. Buddhist countries have waged many aggressive wars, also against one another. It is easier to see all of this clearly when one looks at distant lands, but the point is to examine our government and ourselves.

Probably, compassion has to be selective in all but a few people who approximate the Buddha's state of mind. But that is obviously no warrant for going to the opposite extreme, Hitler's. Nor is it an excuse for hypocrisy.

Walter Kaufmann, professor of philosophy at Princeton University, is the author, most recently, of "The Future of the Humanities" and "Religions in Four Dimensions." He wrote this article for The New York Times.

A Chance in Rhodesia

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—The British-U.S. peace plan for Rhodesia is likely to pass a first test this week, limited but potentially significant. The UN Security Council will probably agree to send a special representative out to try to arrange a cease-fire between the Rhodesian Army and African guerrillas.

The proposal for such a mission got a crucial go-ahead a few days ago from the presidents of the Front-Line states: the black-ruled countries near Rhodesia. With African support it is in the Security Council, neither the Soviet Union nor China is likely to veto the resolution.

Indications are that Ian Smith, leader of Rhodesia's white minority government, will allow the UN representative to talk with his military commanders, and with Field Marshal Lord Carver of Britain, who has been designated under the British-U.S. plan to take charge in Rhodesia during a six-month transition to majority rule.

Broken Hopes

Anyone familiar with the history of the last dozen years in Rhodesia would restrain his optimism about this new move: The landscape is littered with broken hopes. But the presence of Lord Carver and a special UN representative on the scene just might change the focus of discussion—and make it more realistic.

Smith, after much backing and filling, now appears to have accepted the idea of majority rule. As with every concession the whites have made since unilaterally declaring independence from Britain in 1965, this one has been too late and too grudging to win African applause. But it does, logically, reduce Smith's negotiating scope to seeing what guarantees he can get for the whites during and after a transition.

Avoiding chaos—a breakdown of order in fighting between the African factions—is a fundamental aim stated by Smith. The Front-Line presidents share this aim to an extent not widely understood. President Machel of

Mozambique has been particularly forceful in telling visitors that the collapse of Rhodesia into chaos would threaten its neighbors both economically and politically.

But control of the armed forces during the transition to majority rule could obviously determine the political outcome. It is not surprising, therefore, that that question has become a major sticking point in talks about the British-U.S. plan.

UN Force

The plan calls for Lord Carver, as resident commissioner, to rely on the existing Rhodesian police and on a UN force to maintain order during the transition. He would form a new army for the country, "based" on guerrilla forces but incorporating elements of the present Rhodesian Army—with mercenaries and counter-insurgency units (who are hated by the Africans) excluded.

That approach to the dilemma of maintaining order has been denounced by both sides. Smith, in an interview last week, called it "an attempt to appease the Soviet-oriented terrorists." Joshua Nkomo, one of the two leaders of the group speaking for the guerrillas, the Patriotic Front, said the British-U.S. plan asked them "to accept to be protected by nothing else but faith."

Those mirror objections suggest that David Owen, the British foreign secretary, and Andrew Young, the U.S. representative at the UN, have reached middle ground in their plan. Of course that does not assure acceptance by parties that think of the stakes as, total power or none. The Patriotic Front, for example, believes that in time it is bound to win anyway.

But the front for all its criticism has not finally rejected the plan, any more than Smith has. One reason may be that which ever one of the quarrelling black politicians emerges some day as the leader of a new Zimbabwe will find order a dominant concern—and will almost certainly want to maintain some of the

John Dornberg

From Munich:

...there is growing official concern over W. Germany's image abroad... as a country on its way toward authoritarianism...

MUNICH—Three weeks after the abduction of industrialist Hanns-Martin Schleyer and the murder of his bodyguards and chauffeur, terrorism—in particular how to fight it—remains the dominating political theme in West Germany.

There are, first of all, the nearly daily meetings of the Bonn "crisis staff" which have played havoc with the rest of the political agenda, and the messenger communiqués about contact or no contact with Schleyer's kidnappers which have taken precedence over most other news events.

But beyond that, there is the growing official concern over West Germany's image abroad, and its portrayal in some quarters, as a country on its way toward authoritarianism, triggered not merely by how the West Germans have reacted to the terrorist threat but also by the escape of former SS Col. Herbert Kappler from Italy.

Insulted

Thus, twice within the past week—in Hamburg and then while on an official visit to Switzerland—President Walter Scheel has termed as "an insult to this democracy" the insinuation that it has "Fascist or near Fascist tendencies."

"West Germany," he said, "is the most liberal and democratic German state there has ever been."

That is certainly true and one assumes that the present governing coalition of Social and Free Democrats (SPD-FDP) intends to keep it that way. But will the opposition Christian Democrats (CDU/CSU), sensitive to the off-with-their-heads wind in the public air and eager to capitalize on it for political gain, let them?

There are some disturbing signs to the contrary, despite the continuing proclamations of tripartite unity in the anti-terrorist effort which have been issued repeatedly since the day of Schleyer's abduction.

'Be Prepared'

Thus there was opposition leader Helmut Kohl's statement to a meeting of his party in Berlin last Thursday in which, as usual, he called for more effective laws to combat terrorism, but also added: "We must also be prepared to amend the German constitution in those respects where it offers its enemies opportunities to fight against our legal order in general."

Vowing to take the CDU's case to the public "inside and outside parliament," Kohl announced a nationwide "wave of political rallies" for the near future in which his party intends to spell out the situation and present its proposals "clearly and without varnish."

Some of those proposals were

outlined clearly enough over weekend in Munich at the anti-terrorist convention of Franz-Josef Strauss's semi-autonomous Bavarian wing of the party, the C.

It is 50-point Internal Security and Anti-Terrorist Program among other things, for:

• Unlimited preventive detention even of first-time terrorist offenders after completion of court-imposed sentences.

• Prosecution for any and forms of publicly expressed approval of violence.

• Penalties for exhortations, invitations to participate in banned political demonstrations.

• Tightening of the ex-residence and hotel registers.

• Measures to prevent imprisoned terrorists from instigating managing terrorist activities inside the jails.

• Disbarment of lawyers acting as defense attorneys on the mere suspicion that they are "planning or encouraging criminal acts or jeopardizing and order."

Usual Demands

In addition, there were usual CDU/CSU demands for speedier trials, higher penalties for terror-related crimes, a vision of meetings between officials and their lawyers, and forced feeding of prisoners' hunger strikes.

Given the SPD-FDP's announced willingness last week to down and discuss together with the CDU/CSU, one can speculate what will emerge at such meetings.

Meanwhile, the country working itself into a fortress atmosphere and mentality.

Rom, once regarded almost provincial and soporific, Liechtenstein's Vaduz, is its garrison capital where arm cars, machine-gun-toting police, nervous security agents, satellite bulges and jackets and officers with visor-like dog tags patrol the streets around the clock.

Lament

Machine-gun nests have been emptied atop the roofs of buildings. Balls of barbed wire and sandbags for cautions surround government offices, foreign embassies and homes of prominent politicians. Behind them sit itching guards.

"The city, lamented the magazine Der Spiegel, is a thing to look like the capital some South American military dictatorship."

Private security agencies doing a land-office business vying for worried leaders of industry and commerce, and there is a taut run on armor-plated limousines.

Airport security has been tightened all around the country. Last week, on a routine domestic flight from Düsseldorf to Munich, I found myself through not only the usual inspection of hand luggage, frisking for weapons, but port control.

More worrisome, however, the signs that the country is barking on a Germanic version of McCarthyism with pre-figures and intellectuals even notch left of center, and some the right of it, being labeled "sympathizers" and "spirit instigators" of terrorism.

Cooler Voices

Fortunately, there are cooler and calmer voices too.

Thus, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt the other day: "I must be vigilant against others to misuse our determined but patient struggle against terrorism as a means toward excess authority or the re-establishment of a despotic state."

And President Scheel prompts his listeners that they "will ways find the Federal Republic on the side of justice against justice, on the side of peace against violence."

Given the current circumstances, there is nothing else to do but hope so.

Chairman

John Hay Whitney

Co-Chairmen

Katharine Graham

Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

Publisher

Robert R. Eckert

Editor

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Managing Editor

William R. Holden

FASHIONS

Adventure, Simplicity
Mark Tarlazzi's Style

lebe Dorsey
t. 28 (EHT)—Angelo
is the most promis-
look out for at the
o-wear collections.

us a beginner, Mr.
s, just the same, bare-
He showed his first
der his own name
Tallan-born but
1, he speaks French
but with his hands
a man, he has the
yague and the easy-
r of a ski instructor.

strictly fashion. His
les a spell with Pa-
Goma, followed by
nd Seventh Avenue,
signed collections for
an. His real break
973 when he was call-
ed over as chief de-
t's.

ason, Tarlazzi's four-
h Patou was not par-
ticularly. But it
that Patou's solidly
age hampered Tar-
it hampered other
n such as Karl La-
nd Dior's Marc
of whom came into

their own only after leaving Patou.
Same thing with Tarlazzi. In a
single collection, he has expressed
himself in a positive, personal and
most promising manner.

Cost Is No Worry
However, he readily admits that
he owes a lot to couture and to
Patou. "When you work in cout-
ure, you never worry about the
cost of fabrics." So, unlike ready-
to-wear designers, who, with the
exception of Lagerfeld, have a
mental block about evening wear,
Tarlazzi has produced excellent
dinner dresses.

"Technically, I have learned a
lot, too, both from Goma and the
top seamstresses, who are fantas-
tic at what they are doing," he
added.

Tarlazzi has had the intelligence
not to try to be everything to
everybody. As he said: "There's
no two ways about my clothes.
You either love them or hate
them."

Swimming upstream, he decid-
ed to concentrate on soft, unstruc-
tured garments built on simple
and almost seamless shapes. In-
stead of going all over the map,
he has served in on ponchos and
kerchief dresses and simply kept
developing those two themes.

Angelo
Tarlazzi,
up-and-coming
Paris
ready-to-wear
designer.



Limp and lifeless on hangers,
Tarlazzi's clothes need to be worn
to become alive and dramatic.
Done in fluid jerseys and angos-
ras, they have an opulent swing
about them that comes both from

quantity (one of the coats re-
quired 16 meters of fabric) and
quality (he uses the same cout-
ure jersey as perfectionist Ma-
dame Gres).

Colors, too, are anything but
run-of-the-mill. In order to achieve
his blotter pink, asbestine green
and ice-blue cripe de Chitas, he
copied 1925 documents. The deli-
cate details and workmanship
also speak highly for Tarlazzi's
couture background.

Instant Fans

Because the clothes are over-
whelming, one might think that
they would only fit the very tall
and very slim. Not so. There is
something about the proportions
that make them equally good on
small women—such as Mrs. Harold
Robbins and American playwright
Judith George, both of whom

recently became instant Tarlazzi
fans.

On the whole, the private client-
ele's acceptance has been excep-
tional, both in terms of fashion
impact and prices. Tarlazzi's
clothes, on sale at Victoire's, are
the most expensive around, yet
they are all but sold out.

American professional accep-
tance still has a way to go, accord-
ing to Tarlazzi. "Bendel's buyers
said they loved the last collection,
but had overspent their budget.
Bergdorf bought a little of every-
thing, but not in depth. How-
ever, I did very well in Europe."

Just how well he will do with
his next collection is still a big
question. But among the many
things going for him, Tarlazzi also
has the freshness of a new, free
and still commercially unfettered
fashion adventurer.

A Professor's Viewpoint

U.S. Tragedy of Child Pregnancy

By Melvin J. Konner

Melvin J. Konner is associate
professor of biological anthropol-
ogy at Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (NYT).—
The United States faces a
problem that has reached the
dimensions of a national disaster,
comparable to a flood, epidemic
or famine—and one that results,
similarly, from a colossal flaw of
nature. That flaw is the precipi-
tous, unprecedented drop in the
age of puberty; the problem is
the spread of teen age preg-
nancy.

In 1840, the average young
woman in Europe and the United
States menstruated for the first
time at the age of 17; her modern
counterpart reaches the age of
menstruation at about 12. Well
known to biological anthropol-
ogists as the "secular trend," this
crash in the age of sexual matu-
rity has proceeded at the rate of
four months per decade, and, in
most populations, continues.

The age of first possible paren-
thood has declined comparably,
and early literary references to
teen age marriage and parent-
hood have been shown to be
completely unrepresentative, ex-
aggerated or false.

In much of the Third World, we
can watch the trend beginning.
Among the Kung San, an African
gathering-hunting people believed
to be a model of the original
human way of life, the age at
first menstruation is 16 1/2 and
the age at first birth 19 1/2 (with
a very narrow range). Sex play
in childhood and adolescence is
ubiquitous; 98 per cent of girls
are married by age 20 (half of
them before their first menstru-
ation) and no contraception is in
use.

There is thus no explanation for
the late age at first birth except
late menstruation and adolescent
sterility.

Human beings are not designed
by evolution either in body or in

spirit for the experience of ado-
lescent pregnancy. In the United
States, from 1940 to 1960, births
in the 15-19 maternal age group
about doubled. After 1960, out-
of-wedlock births in the 14-17-
year age range rose steadily until
1973, when legal abortions halted
the rise. But teen age pregnancy
has continued to rise to the
present rate of one million a
year. The fastest rise is in the
youngest group, 11-13 years.

As maternal age drops from age
20, mortality risk for mother and
child rise sharply as does the
probability of birth defects. Off-
spring of adolescent mothers, if
they survive, are more likely to
have impaired intellectual func-
tioning. Poverty, divorce, inap-
parenting, child neglect and child
abuse are all more frequent in
teenage parents.

The baby, of course, is not the
only sufferer. For women of all
ages, the incidence of onset of
mental illness increases fivefold
to fifteenfold during the first
month after delivery. What sort
of effect may we expect it to have
on a junior high school girl?
Little stretch of the imagination
is required to conclude that deny-
ing her an abortion is in itself a
form of child abuse.

In every other arena of life,
including the criminal court, we
absolve her of responsibility for
her actions; in the maternity
clinic we avert our eyes and con-
demn her.

Consider the plight of these
children. Assailed by cultural-
sanctioned sexual innuendo and
borne along by physical and
physiological events that leave
never before befallen such young
children, they are at the mercy of
their own and one another's im-
pulses, having five years less ex-
perience and mental growth than
their pubescent counterparts of a
century ago.

To guide them through these
biological storms, we offer reli-
gious thick with the dust of a

past era, parental counsel that
is vague, timid, false, irrelevant
or negligible, and teachers who,
on the subject of contraception,
are silenced by rule of law.

The people who keep children
in the dark about contraception
have now deprived them of a
major source of rescue from the
accident caused by this legisla-
ted ignorance. An estimated one-
third of the 350,000-400,000 abor-
tions funded by Medicaid each
year go to teen agers, and it is
easy to see how ignorance kept a
ceiling on this figure even be-
fore the law withdrew the funds,
bowing to a superstitious cam-
paign against women's rights to
govern their bodies.

The effect of this capitulation
is the moral and practical equiv-
alent of sabotaging a loose re-
maining dam above an already
inundated flood plain. Its result
will be a lock-step cycle of chil-
dren born to children, inadequately
parented and inadequately
parenting, condemned to poverty,
with a generation turnover time
approaching one decade.

Ethical Grounds

We may sympathize with the
impulse of those whose private
views make them oppose abortion
on ethical grounds. But their
personal reading of the human
moral law need not constrain the
rest of us from exercising a more
complex judgment.

We must now evidently fight
for the right to do so. In the
meantime, the law may yet pro-
vide some protection for pregnant
children. The arguments that I
give, though they must not be
taken as a substitute for a wom-
an's right to choose, produce the
conclusion that an abortion must
always be available to a teen ager.
Modern teen agers are the victims
of a physiological blight, the
capacity for immature pregnancy
—a tragic, anomalous, biological
novelty. It is our clear duty to
help save them from this blight,
not condemn them to it.

WINE

Discovering the Savoy Vintages

on Winthro

nce, Sept. 26 (EHT).
wine books offer no
a paragraph on
when they deign
the wines of this
1. But in the cur-
vine boom in the
es and elsewhere,
ful, dry, "crackling"
y sparkling) whites
e some into their
wine drinkers look
familiar Muscadets,
and Macons.

or four years ago
Savoy wines were
an Appellation
Contrôlée (AOC).
Seyssel. Today all
e under the general
de Savoye, with the
certain crus, grape
wine types added.

sky, this makes for
y, but it also makes
stable variety and
tain charm to the
no crus that the
e sharp flanks of
r are called Apre-
mont) and Aymes
Myans.

ght of Nov. 24, 1248,
in shook violently
height of 700 meters
alanche of rock into
Sixteen parishes
under and at least
died. The names
his catastrophe but
centuries later, as
of the horror faded,
e dared to plant
foot of Mont Cru-

The other wines of Savoy have
less dramatic names than Apre-
mont and Aymes. Along the
south side of Lake Geneva west
of Evian, facing the Swiss
vineyards on the north shore
and made from the same Chasse-
las grape that produces Swiss
Fendant are Crêpy, Marignan
and the remarkably elegant
Château de Ripaille.

In the Rhône Valley north of
Lake Bourget are the crus of
Frangy and Seyssel made from
the noble Roussette, or well-nam-
ed Altesse, supposedly introduced
by returning Crusaders who pick-
ed it up in Cyprus. Marestel
and Montmolin near the same
lake are also known for their
Roussettes.

Below Chambéry along the
valley of the Isère are a string
of smaller and larger crus
beginning with Apremont and
Aymes and continuing with
Chignin, Montmolin, Arbin and
Cruet. Although some Roussette
is grown in this area, the prin-
cipal variety is the Jacquère.
All of these crus have a family
resemblance but each also has
its distinct personality, reflecting
differences in soil and exposure.

One tiny vineyard, today com-
prising only a small fraction of
its original 150 hectares, stands
out on its own in isolation at the
foot of the 1,900-meter Môle in
the valley of the Arve. This is
Ayze, a sparkling wine made
essentially from the Gringet
grape. Seyssel is also known for
a sparkling white, as well as its
still Roussette.

Less well known than the

crackling, flinty whites and
sparkling wines are the roses
and reds of Savoy. The roses
are of little interest, if pleasant
enough, but the reds are excel-
lent.

The Gamay of Beaujolais is
successful here, yielding a light,
fruity but rather earthy red.
The Mondeuse, an indigenous
variety, makes for a much finer
wine with a fruity aroma, deep
color and a touch of tannin.
The best Gamay seems to come
from the area of Chautagne, while
Mondeuse is grown along the
Isère at Chignin, Montmolin,
Arbin and Cruet.

Seyssel and Crêpy, as long-
established AOCs, can be found
occasionally outside of Savoy. Of
the others, only Apremont, Chig-
nin and Château de Ripaille
are likely to turn up in well-
stocked wine stores or restau-
rants. Fortunately, the cooper-
ative wineries in Savoy make
excellent wine and have won an
impressive series of medals at
various agricultural fairs.

Prices of Savoy wines run
about 8 to 10 francs a bottle
direct from the producer (15
francs for Château de Ripaille).
Unfortunately, these are bound
to rise for this year's crop, which,
as in many other regions, will
be very small.

Cave Coopérative de Mont-
molin, 73800 Montmolin; Cave
Coopérative de Cruet, 73800
Cruet; Cave Coopérative de Raf-
fieux, 73310 Raffieux; Château
de Ripaille, Domaine de Ripaille,
74200 Thonon-les-Bains.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

the first opera by
composer David
be given its world
pt. 26 at the London
the work, in 23 scenes,
the life of Toulousin
leader of the Italian
ag at the end of the
y and foe of Euro-
sism, who died in a
n in 1803. The En-
al Opera production,
David Pountney, has
il Howlett in the title
other roles taken by
er, Ava June, Teresa
frey Chard, Emile
ad Norman Welby.
manances are sched-
ed, 12 and 14.

nary of the death of
ubet will be marked
tation at the Grand
Paris from Oct. 1 to
unpublished about 130
nd a number of draw-



in-soo court-necked sweater
vest cream, this set com-
will be ready to go any-
time. Sweater, skirt and
purchased separately. All
IP creations.

NAP

jury Saint-Honoré.
eking for sales outlets
made in France.

ings. The works range from the
early years of the artist's activity
to "Panorama des Alpes" (on
Isan from the Cleveland Museum
of Art), which was interrupted
by his death. The exhibition has
been organized in collaboration
with the Arts Council of Great
Britain, and will be shown from
Jan. 18 to March 19 at the Royal
Academy in London.

The orchestra of the Paris
Opéra will be under the direction
of Pierre Boulez for two con-
certs, Oct. 10 and 11, at the
Opéra and under the joint aus-
pices of IRCAM. The first con-
cert features the European pre-
miere of Elliott Carter's Sym-
phony for Three Orchestras,
Messiaen's "Oiseaux Exotiques,"
and Bartók's "Huber's Castle,"
with Yvonne Minton singing
Judith for the first time, and
Siegfried Nimsgern as Blue-
beard. The Bartók work will be
repeated at the second concert,
with the French premiere of the
vocal symphony from Bernd Alois
Zimmermann's "Die Soldaten."
Other soloists include Phyllis
Bryn-Julson, Anna Ringart, Or-
sola Boese, Thomas Hendon,
Frans Grundheber, and Franz
Maxura, and Jean-Louis Barrault
as speaker.

A special exhibition of about 15
paintings by J.M.W. Turner,
many from private collections not
usually open to the public, will
open Oct. 27 at the Tate Gallery
in London and run to Dec. 5.
Only one of the works—"The
Bridgewater Sea Piece," recently
cleaned—was included in the
large Turner exhibition of 1974
at the Royal Academy. The
show will offer an opportunity to
view rarely seen works in the
context of the Tate's own Turner
collection, of which 118 works are
now on view, and three films
about the artist will be included
in the gallery's program during
the exhibition. The exhibition
also marks the publication by the
Yale University Press—for the
Paul Mellon Center for Studies
in British Art and the Tate Gal-
lery—of the two-volume "Paint-
ings of J.M.W. Turner," a record
of the artist's entire output in
oil.

Bellini's "I Capuletti ed i Mon-
techi," based on "Romeo and
Juliet," will enter the repertory

of the Vienna State Opera on
Oct. 8 in a new production by
Filippo Sanjust and conducted
by Giuseppe Patane. Agnes
Balas and Sona Ghazarian are
scheduled to sing the principal
roles.

"The Beginning" and "The
End," the newest installments of
a work in progress by Carolyn
Carlson and her research group
at the Paris Opéra, will be given
their first performances at the
Opéra on Oct. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 13.
On Oct. 9 at 2 p.m. and Oct.
14 at 6:30 p.m. they will be per-
formed with the preceding sec-
tions in a five-hour spectacle—
"The Beginning, This, That, the
Other and the End."

Christoph von Dohnanyi will
conduct the first new production
of his first season as director
of the Hamburg State Opera—
which also will be the 300th
anniversary season of the com-
pany—in the performance "Die
Frau Ohne Schatten" ("The Work-
ing Girl") by Kurt Horner
and designed by Hanna Jordan,
and the cast will be headed by
Birgit Nilsson as Barak's wife,
Eva Marton as the Empress,
Ruth Hesse as the Nurse, René
Kollo as the Emperor and Donald
McIntyre as Barak.

Show of Picassos
Opens in Madrid

MADRID, Sept. 26 (UPI).—An
exhibition of 31 paintings by
Pablo Picasso—an unprecedented
show for Spain—opened here
last week.

The exhibition at the Juan
March Foundation features Pi-
casso works from 1891 to 1968.
They belong to various of his
periods and styles—from the cub-
ist to the naturalist. All but one
are oil paintings.

The organizer of the show, Jose
Capri, said most of the works
were brought to Madrid from
Switzerland and Britain. He said
it was the first chronological
show of Picasso in Spain. "There
is, of course, a Picasso museum
in Barcelona, but most of those
works come from his early years,"
Mr. Capri said.

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on it today. Our men and women
in Research and Development
continue to meet this challenge
every day.

IBM

هذه امة الحق

ey Indicates U.K. Is to Reflate Soon

LONDON, Sept. 26 (Reuters).—The Chancellor confirmed today that he has decided to cut taxes and on to stimulate money later this

in an interview he said he has his mind how the situation should be.

Informal sources in the City will not make any drawing available under the 1977-78 Finance Bill.

mans urning simism

LONDON, Sept. 26 (Reuters).—The Chancellor confirmed today that he has decided to cut taxes and on to stimulate money later this

the program—in 1977 billion deutsche mark tax cuts and inflation possibilities in DM—seems too soon for a term, the IMF

is important that authorities boost loans. The federal is a 10.1-per-cent budget expenditure

to achieve enough to bring unemployment down, expansion must increase and other wages and prices, fight.

no firm commitment to the next negotiations, it should allow some of the improvement margins that slow consumption and with have hindered

said the worsening climate among companies was in the capital-

summer-goods side, doubts about the business is good it added.

firms, especially engineering in- seeing the next a much more un-

Crisis Seen Sept. 26 (AP).—The Ministry of Finance says that the business is a new crisis soon.

speech, Mr. Claes been no new in 1976, and "the 1978 are negative."

er, that there is no ne excessively per- effort should hit the crisis.

er report of the Central Economic at the majority of cators showed a economic activities

bank Plans to Handle n-Loan Conversions

LONDON, Sept. 26 (Reuters).—The Bank of England today announced that it will undertake the conversion of DM bonds into sterling.

The bank's wish to undertake conversions is based on the fact that the DM bond market is currently in a state of flux.

Bank credits, not previously covered by the mandatory conversion, are now being included as they have increased recently in line with the sharp rise in West German capital exports.

MEAD & CO announcement

& Co. Limited have pleasure in announcing the appointment of Mr. M. J. Andrews as director of their international operations, based in London.

Mr. Andrews will continue to maintain his responsibilities as London office manager.

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In Long-Term Carter Strategy

U.S. Defense Budgets Being Cut

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP-DJ).—The Carter administration is quietly cutting away at the defense budget in a determined effort to meet its goal of balancing the federal budget by fiscal 1981.

That is the view of Paul Nisbet, analyst in the Washington research unit of Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co., who says it "is the only way the administration would have a whisper of a chance of bringing federal outlays and revenues into balance by fiscal 1981, as Mr. Carter has promised."

The level of defense spending is not actually being reduced. What has been coming down, says Mr. Nisbet, is the level of planned budget authority and outlay ceilings through fiscal 1979 (the fiscal year ends Sept. 30). Outlays are funds actually paid out; budget authority is the amount defense officials can obligate themselves to pay in the future.

"The latest estimates for national defense indicate the final budget authority figure for fiscal 1979 will be about \$109.4 billion," says Mr. Nisbet. "This is \$2.7 billion less than the ceiling established by the second concurrent budget resolution passed by Congress, which was in effect when Mr. Carter took office."

The figure for actual outlays in fiscal 1977 has been lowered to \$97.2 billion from \$100.1 billion, largely due to an accounting change.

"There has been a very concerted effort by the OMB (Office of Management and Budget) to revise downward the fiscal 1977 figures, which were inherited from the Ford administration," Mr. Nisbet says. "This has the very important effect of reducing the fiscal 1977 outlay base from which the Carter administration's promised increase of 3 per cent a year in real (after inflation) defense budget expansion is measured."

Congress passed a budget resolution for fiscal 1978. Mr. Nisbet says it has set the respective limits for budget authorities and for actual outlays at levels that are well below the requests made by the Ford administration.

"The figures for fiscal 1978 are about to change even more dramatically," he says. "Latest rumblings from OMB suggest the budget authority request may be as low as \$125 billion, compared with \$137 billion in the Ford administration's last request, and the outlay ceiling may be less than \$121 billion, compared with \$124 billion originally."

Altogether, from fiscal 1977 through fiscal 1979, Mr. Nisbet calculates that the Carter national defense program will contain \$20 billion less in budget authority and \$8 billion less in outlays than originally planned.

"That's a very formidable reduction," he says, "and it implies a significant cutback for all of our strategic forces. I see it as quite negative for the defense industry generally. It could prove to be only a temporary trend if political pressures build up to reverse it."

Rockwell's B-1 bomber program has been the most obvious casualty thus far. Other weapons systems cuts and companies affected by them, Mr. Nisbet says, include cancellation of a fifth nuclear aircraft carrier (Tennessee); delay and reduction in the F-15 fighter program (McDonnell Douglas); cancellation of a Boeing missile program; delay and reduction of a transport cargo aircraft program (Boeing, or McDonnell Douglas, or both); and reduction of a nuclear attack submarine program (General Dynamics, or Tennessee, or both).

"If unofficial information from the OMB and the Pentagon is any indication," he says, "the fiscal 1979 budget request will reveal even more weapons system program cuts, including delays to virtually every major Navy aircraft system."

Carter Tells IMF Growth Is Biggest Need

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (UPI).—President Carter told the joint annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank today that the two greatest challenges now are restoring steady expansion of the

world's economy and increasing the pace of world growth.

Addressing finance ministers and central bankers from 131 nations, Mr. Carter said that the U.S. economy is "healthy and growing."

He said that the United States "will meet its economic growth targets for the year and he also expressed confidence that the United States will experience 'vigorous and non-inflationary growth next year.'"

He urged all nations to pursue economic growth policies to expand world trade and the world economy. He also expressed strong support for increases in the financial resources of the IMF.

Mr. Carter said his government is committed to take such actions as necessary to achieve economic growth without adding to inflation.

In his address during an afternoon session of the opening of the weekend IMF meetings, Mr. Carter blamed the nation's huge trade deficit on what he called the "excessive imports of foreign oil."

Although IMF officials and other delegates have expressed concern that the world economy is slowing dangerously, Mr. Carter maintained that the "present system is working well."

"I'm committed to take such actions as are necessary to assure this optimistic prediction comes true," he said.

Earlier, IMF managing director Johannes Witteveen warned that the world economy recovery has faltered and urged industrial nations to boost consumer spending to get it smoothly under way again.

This is a reversal of the policies which previously were being advocated by the topmost international economic councils. So far, caution has been the theme for fear of causing a new upsurge in inflation.

Mr. Witteveen said recovery had faltered in a number of industrial countries, high unemployment prevailed, and some countries had "weakened" and turned to protectionism that restricted trade.

Investment Lag The business community, uncertain about the future trends of prices and fearful about political stability, was not investing enough, he said.

"This lag in demand growth should be decisively corrected," he said.

His call echoed other pleas made during preparatory meetings during the weekend for reflation to be spread among more industrial nations, rather than following the previous line of letting stronger economies such as West Germany, Japan and the United States pull recovery along.

The theme now is that countries which have improved their finances and begun to control in-

Rich States Urged to Lift Import Level

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (UPI).—World Bank President Robert McNamara today called on the rich industrial nations to accept a \$60 billion increase annually in the level of manufactured goods they import from poor nations by 1985.

Although sources said that this influx would "displace" about three million jobs in the major countries in that period, Mr. McNamara said that the industrial world could tolerate such a burden with the use of "adjustment assistance" measures.

In his annual address to the joint annual meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, Mr. McNamara said that such an expansion of the poor nations' export potential is necessary to assure a per capita growth rate of 2 per cent in the poorest nations and 4 per cent in the middle-income states.

Mr. McNamara conceded that an increase of imports of manufactured goods from \$33 billion in 1976 to a projected \$94 billion in 1985—an 11-per-cent annual increase—would require "practical adjustment assistance," for workers and industries in the developed world that might be displaced by the new wave of competition.

It was learned that private estimates by the bank's analysts are that the growth from \$10 billion in poor nations' manufactured exports in 1976 to \$33 billion in 1979 cost one million jobs in the industrial world.

On that same basis—100,000 jobs per \$20 billion of added exports over a 10-year period—the expansion, Mr. McNamara called for would displace an additional 9 million workers in the industrial world.

Mr. McNamara is said to believe that the industrial world would have a "tolerance" for this new influx of imports, provided there is a pattern of orderly expansion of trade as suggested by French Prime Minister Raymond Barre, who has outlined a concept of "organized free trade."

He would expect the poor countries for their part to try for new export possibilities, for greater efficiency of production, and to reduce further limits they put on increasing supplies of raw materials.

ALEXANDER FUND S.A.

Société Anonyme
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Messrs. Shareholders are hereby convened to attend the Statutory General Meeting which is going to be held on October 4th, 1977 at 11.00 a.m. at the head office, with the following agenda:

1. Agenda
 2. Submission of the reports of the Board of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor
 3. Approval of the balance-sheet and the profit and loss statement and allocation of results as at June 30, 1977
 4. Discharge of the Directors and of the Statutory Auditor
 5. Ratification of the co-optation by the general council of a new director
 6. Election or re-election of directors and of the statutory auditor
 7. Miscellaneous
- There is no quorum requirement for the Annual General Meeting and the resolutions will be passed at a simple majority of the shares present or represented.
- The Board of Directors

August's Trade Deficit Second Biggest for U.S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP).—American businesses sold fewer products abroad during August than in any of the preceding 15 months and the nation's trade deficit grew to \$2.7 billion, the Commerce Department said today.

The deficit was the 16th in a row and the second largest in history, surpassed only by the \$2.8-billion deficit in June.

U.S. exports totaled \$9.6 billion, a sharp decline from the \$10.1 billion a month earlier and the smallest since a \$9.4-billion total in April, 1976. Imports declined from \$12.3 billion in July to \$12.3 billion.

The Carter administration has said that the continuing trade deficit has been caused mostly by increases in oil imports from the Arab countries.

The latest trade report shows that petroleum imports declined for the second month in a row, dropping from \$2.6 billion in July to \$2.3 billion last month.

So far this year, the U.S. trade deficit is \$17.6 billion, and administration officials say it could exceed \$20 billion for the year. The trade deficit for all of 1976 was \$2.3 billion. The largest one-year deficit was \$6.4 billion in 1972.

U.S. to Curb Backing Of Investments Abroad

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP-DJ).—The Overseas Private Investment Corp. has cut back its private investment guarantee programs in 27 countries.

The U.S. agency explaining that the Carter administration has decided to focus OPI's efforts to promote U.S. business investments in the lower-income developing nations, said it will restrict some of its activities in developing nations with per-capita incomes of more than \$1,000 a year.

OPI said it also will go on insuring private U.S. business investments in restricted countries against expropriation or other risks, if the ventures involve development of energy resources.

He said he thought special efforts could be made to reduce inflation, asserting that governments should "do whatever they can in the difficult field of incomes policy." This could be strengthened by tax concessions, he said.

He said manufacturing industries should be re-planned to allow room for imports from developing countries and to promote the international division of labor in a free trade system.

Japanese Foreign Aid PARIS, Sept. 26 (AP-DJ).—Japanese official development assistance declined 4 per cent last year to \$1.105 billion, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said today. But it said that total net official and private flows to developing countries increased to \$4.003 billion from \$3.890 billion.

Bayer Makes Offer to Miles Laboratories

\$40-a-Share Tender To Alka-Seltzer Firm

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (Reuters).—Bayer, the West German chemical giant, said today it has approached Miles Laboratories with an offer to combine the two companies.

Bayer said that under its offer, each Miles shareholder would receive at least \$40 in cash for each share of Miles common stock. With 5.4 million Miles shares outstanding, the offer is worth about \$236 million.

The West German company said that if its proposal is accepted by Miles' board it plans to continue Miles as an independent company under its present name at its present location in Elkhart, Ind. It said it would also make Elkhart the principal headquarters of all of Bayer's U.S. pharmaceutical operations.

Miles, best-known for Alka-Seltzer among its health-care products, requested the New York Stock Exchange to continue a halt on trading in its stock until its directors consider the merger offer at its meeting tomorrow.

On Friday, when trading was originally halted, Miles said it had been approached by an unnamed company and was also considering the acquisition of a smaller company.

Stocks Rally In Late Trade

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (Reuters).—Late-hour bargain hunting enabled prices on the New York Stock Exchange to recover nearly all of their earlier losses, prices finished on a firm note in light trading today.

Prices were broadly lower nearly all day on speculation about another round of prime rate increases, which analysts said could happen this week.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 2.51 points to 841.65. It was off about five points at its low for the session. Volume totaled 18.23 million shares, down from 18.76 million on Friday.

One of the biggest losers was Mesabi Trust, off 1 1/2 to 11 1/2, which said it will receive no royalties from Reserve Mining in the third quarter due to a continuing strike.

Aggravated by renewed concern over the state of the domestic steel industry, U.S. Steel fell 1/2 to 26 1/2, Bethlehem lost 1/4 to 19 3/8 and Wheeling was off 1/2 to 10.

Among the leading actives, Mattel was unchanged at 8 5/8. Mesa Petroleum, which had made large gains last week, dropped 1 5/8 to 44 5/8.

Higher billion prices abroad, reflecting the dollar's weakness against the Swiss franc, sparked demand for gold mining issues here, as Dome Mines rose 1 3/8 to 56 1/2, Campbell Redlake 1 3/8 to 31 3/8 and Homestake Mining 1/2 to 43 1/4.

Prices were mixed on the American Stock Exchange and the index closed at 117.13, unchanged from Friday.

Resorts International A fell 1 1/4 to 15 3/4 while the class B common share issue was down 1 1/2 to 19 1/2.

U.S. Tool Orders Keep High Level

CLEVELAND, Sept. 26 (AP-DJ).—U.S. machine-tool orders remain on a relatively high plateau, little changed from the pace of the last 10 months, producers say. Strong auto-industry orders continue to offset only modest buying in other fields.

While some observers expect an upturn in capital spending by U.S. industry, it is not yet showing up on machine-tool order books. On the other hand, orders are not being soured by indications of economic slowdown.

August orders for machine tools totaled \$248.5 million, up 13 per cent from July's \$220.1 million and 23 per cent higher than the \$202.1 million of a year earlier, the National Machine Tool Builders' Association said.

The August total was lower than bookings during second-quarter months.

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September 15, 1977

\$60,000,000

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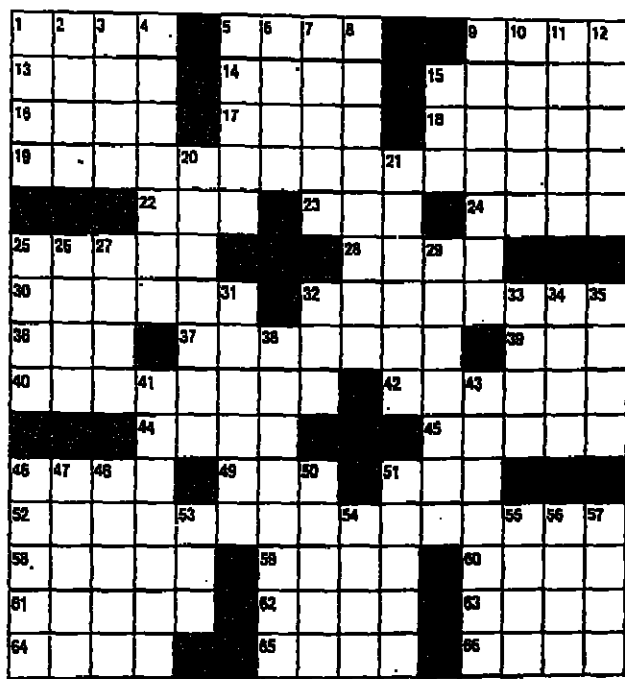
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CROSSWORD—By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS		49 Teachers' org.	15 ——— gradias
1 Part of a full house	51 Kind of silver:	Abby	20 Twisted one's arm
5 Fairbanks, to friends	52 Overcaulous state trooper	21 Indian money	25 ——— -a-brac
9 Adventure tale	58 Unsecured	26 Bazaar group	27 Strikbreaker
13 Costa—	59 Miss Kett	28 "He must have a long spoon that must— the devil"	31 Dozen in Durango
14 N.L. player	61 Rockne	32 Man, or Bklyn.	33 He outkicks a viscous
15 Prankster's tricks	62 Kind of food	34 Clarry on verbally	35 Food for grackles
16 Arabian seaport	63 Tegin's of "My Fair Lady"	38 Scarcily	41 Short-horned grasshoppers
17 Fair-to-middlin'	64 Chevron-wearers:	43 Takes on in battle	46 Throws four wide ones
18 Apply some muscle	Abbr.	47 Surrounded by	48 "Much Ado— Nothing"
19 Fumbling pharmacist	65 Use the scissors	50 Get at the issue	51 Sell hot tickets
22 Ours, in parts of Quebec	68 Watery seven	53 Actress Remick	54 Case for needles
23 Rival of S.M.U.		55 Safe's partner	56 Foot Pound
24 ——— same (invert)		57 Gamma and violet	
25 Keep the bird moist			
26 In-the-news cartel			
30-32 Butter-fingered deajays			
33 Give— whirl			
37 Royal adornment			
39 Sports org.			
40 Nob Bill sight			
42 Sudden turn			
44 Baltic Sea			
feeder			
45 Lagoon entry			
46 "G.I. Jane" of 1942			

DOWN	
1 Coventry carriage	2 General's right-hand man
3 On the rocks	4 Encountered
5 Arnaz and son	6 County in England
7 Dark horse's victory	8 "I give my horse— and beans"
9 Beer supply	10 Clever
11 Cuthbertson peer	12 Rival of 14 Across

WEATHER

C	°		C	°	
ALGAEVE	24	Clear	MADRID	22	Clear
AMSTERDAM	18	Cloudy	MILAN	22	Variable
BARCELONA	19	Rain	MILAN	19	Clear
*BREMEN	21	70	MONTECARLO	15	Clear
*BRUSSELS	22	82	MOSCOW	4	39
*COPENHAGEN	19	Cloudy	MUNICH	15	Clear
DUBLIN	12	83	NEW YORK	19	60
*DUSSELDORF	18	64	NICE	23	72
*HAMBURG	11	82	OSLO	19	Clear
HULL	11	Overcast	PARIS	20	68
LONDON	19	Cloudy	PRAGUE	13	59
CASABLANCA	23	73	ROME	21	70
COPENHAGEN	13	39	STOCKHOLM	15	64
*COSTA MESA	19	Clear	TEHRAN	35	91
DUBLIN	18	64	TOKYO	57	Clear
EDINBURGH	17	63	TUNIS	21	70
FLORENCE	13	73	VIENNA	22	84
*FRANKFURT	14	87	WARSAW	15	Overcast
GENEVA	16	61	WASHINGTON	23	Cloudy
HELSINKI	9	48	ZURICH	17	83
ISTANBUL	25	77			
LAS PALMAS	19	66			
LISBON	24	75			
LONDON	19	66			
LONDON	19	66			

*Yesterday's readings U.S. Customs
 1500 GMT others at 1200 GMT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

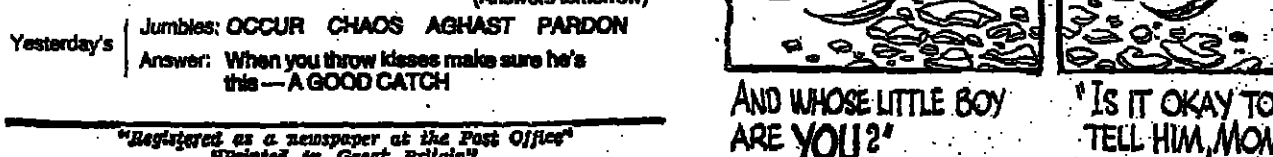
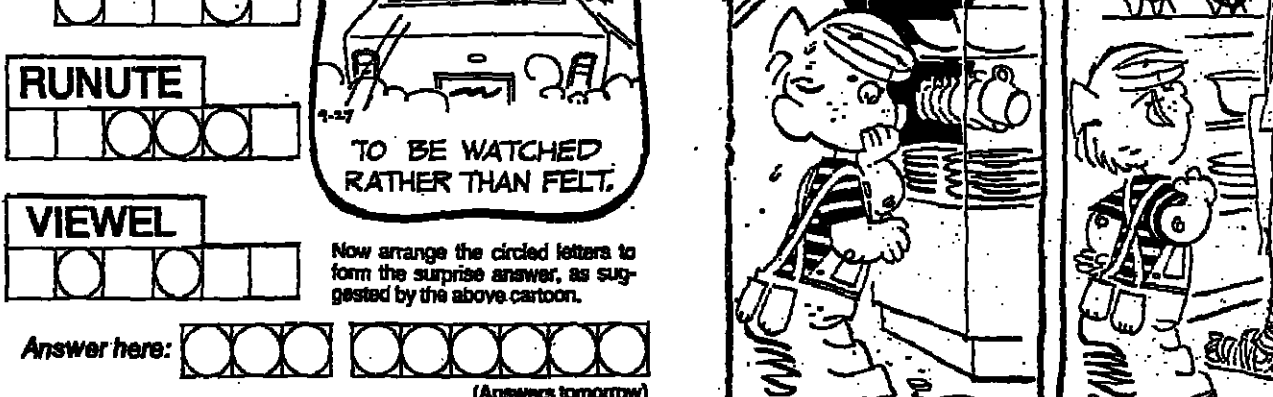
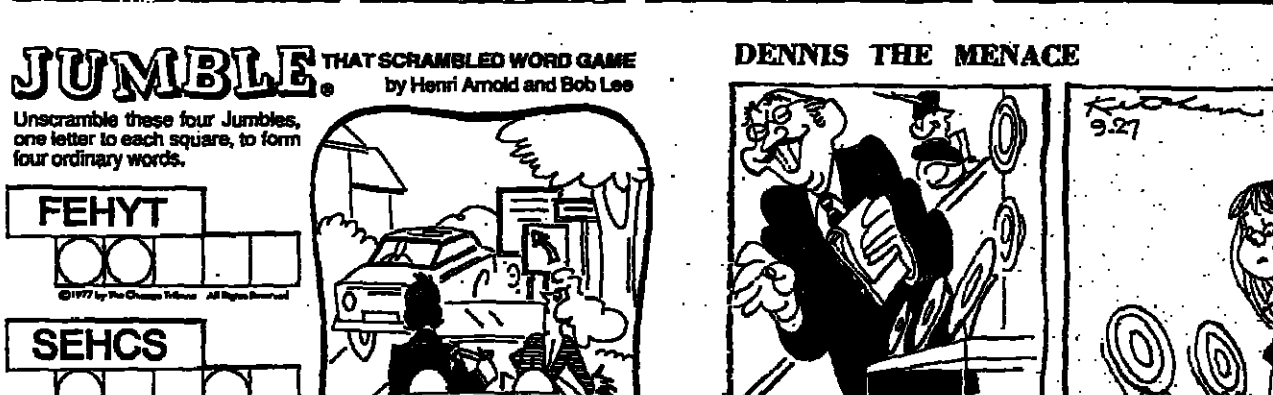
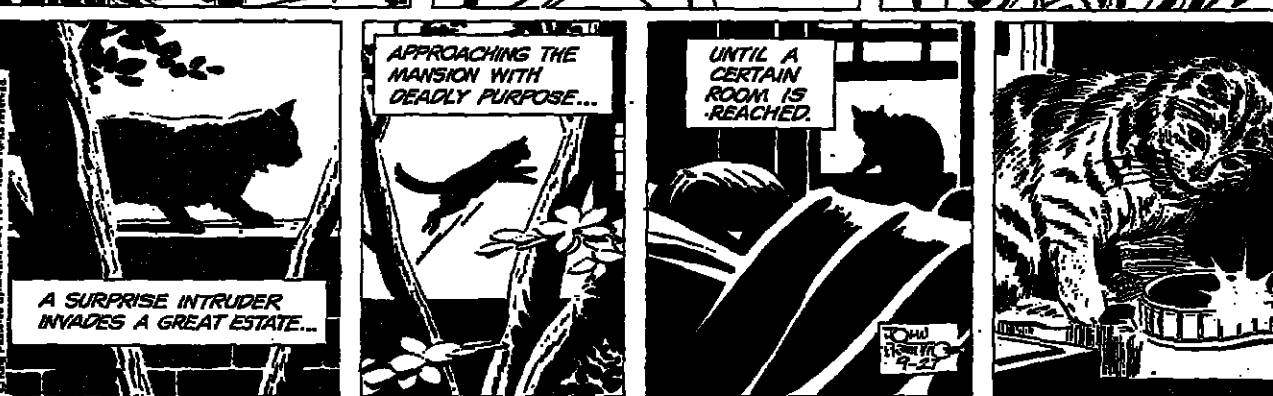
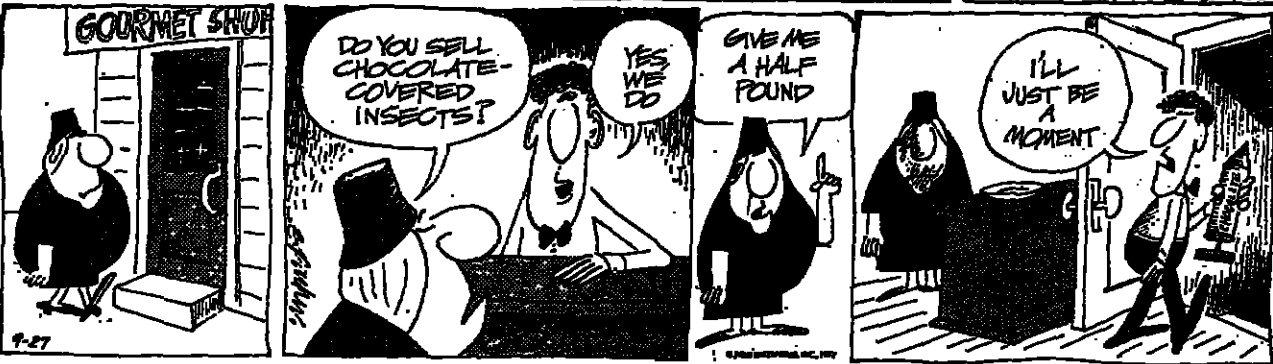
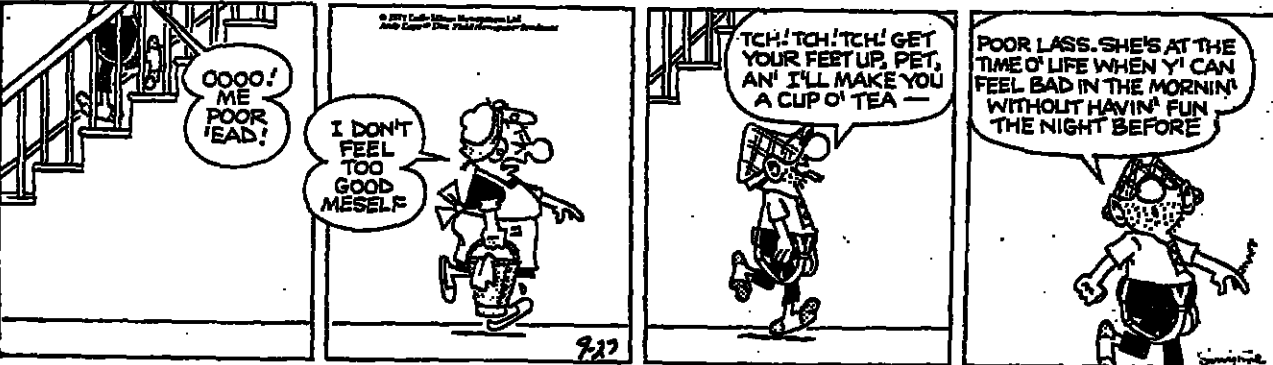
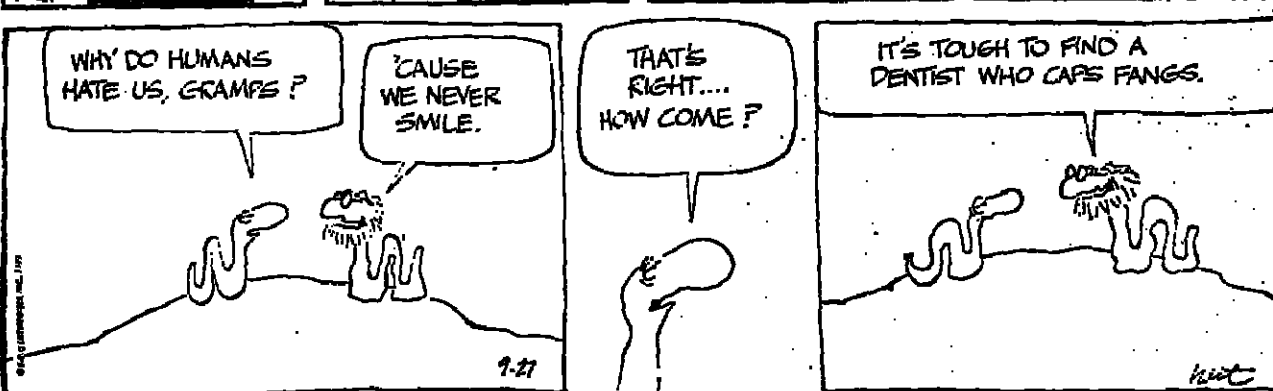
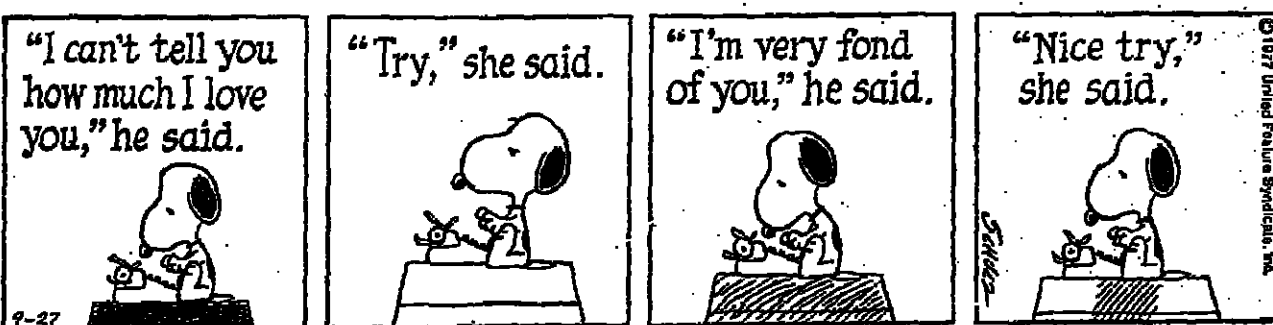
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September 28, 1977

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the FET. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

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PEANUTS



BOOKS

THE PROFESSOR OF DESIRE

By Philip Roth. Farrar, Straus & Giroux. 263 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

THIS is the novel by Philip Roth in which David Kepesh, "an intelligent professor of imaginative literature," does not turn into an enormous female breast. That will happen later in Kepesh's life, even though it happened earlier in Roth's fiction. We know, of course. More significantly, Roth knows, and if he seems undecided on how to end his new book—there are at least three possible endings in the last 40 pages, all rejected—it may be because he must face the fact of that unthinking breast. It is predestination without grace.

So Kepesh tells us more about himself in "The Professor of Desire" than we knew from "The Breast." We get his boyhood in the Catskills, at his father's resort hotel, where he was mesmerized by Herbie Braslasky, a comedian and impersonator specializing in scatological noises. We follow him to Syracuse, where he stops acting in plays in order to impersonate, in his own life, an intellectual. It's on, then, to London, where he pretends to be Londoner, and actually becomes, sexually coupling with two Swedish girls, one of them suicidal and the other a mindless Thatcher.

Of, then, to Stanford for graduate studies, where Kephesh meets Helen, the inevitable girl who is the perfect match. He imagines himself to be the diva in some sort of opera of the glands. In order to supply the destructive marriage necessary to every Roth novel, Kephesh and Helen wed. While he pretends to write a pamphlet on Chekhov, she decamps to Hong Kong, is framed on a drug charge, and has to be rescued.

That's enough for Kepesh, who removes himself from his marriage. Now we must keep moving or we might begin to think it's hopscotch without a Courtship—where he finds impotence and Dr. Klingner, who is funnier than Dr. Spielvogel. His father's hotel burns down; his mother dies of cancer; he meets the poet Baumgarten and the earth-sprite Claire (also a guy); he and Claire go to Prague to visit Kafka's grave, and then back to the Catskills to pretend to be happy. Kepesh knows it won't, can't, will not be permitted to last.

Now, we may perhaps begin.
Yes?
"Of his prose, Roth is, quite simply, a master. The confessional" ^{and} may have its limitations and disguises, but with such fancy footwork who's to notice, especially considering the weather, all that trout falling down? It

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	D	A	M	E	P	O	C	H	L	O	B	E	
S	O	C	I	A	L	A	C	E	S	A	S	I	A
T	U	R	N	E	D	E	D	E	D	E	D	E	
H	E	E	K	E	S	S	E	L	E	E	T		
R	O	S	E	G	E	R	E						
S	A	D	I	G	E	T	A	R	P	E	D		
E	D	E	D	E	D	E	D	E	D	E			
T	A	B	L	E	D	T	H	E	M	O	T	I	O
I	T	E	R	O	B	E	S						
N	E	T											
E	D	E	D	E	D	E	D	E	D	E			
S	P	E	E	D	E	D	E	D	E	D	E		

Checkov, have the **la** **except that Mr. Roth w.**
wise, a prisoner of his o-
And if that idea is the
all trapped in an iron
sis between the desire
sion, incapable of love
tion, why should we res
It is as if Thomas M
made a career of
"Death in Venice."
grown-up Mann, like
did more.

John Leonard is on
of The New York Times

BRIDGE _____ *By Alan T*

When the auction shown in this column is puzzling to readers, it is highly probable that some artificial system is in use. On rare occasions there has been some kind of accident—either aural or South won with the dummy. He ran the eight, getting the ♠ about the location of and the bad news about break.

Now it was essential the trumps in the clo South therefore ruffed entered dummy with a and ruffed another a then caressed the heart entered dummy with club lead to reach this

and nonranking, so North's first action with 14 high-card points and two four-card major suits was clearly extraordinary.

He had had an accident, but it was a visual one. For the first time in his life, he was using bidding boxes, which replace the human voice with a printed card. This method tends to diminish accidents, particularly in international competition.

NORTH
♠ 110
♥ 7
♦
♣

WEST
♠ 8
♥ 85
♦ 10
♣

SOUTH
♦
♣

North did not "hear" his partner bid, which was lying on the table in front of him, and thought he was opening the bidding with a weak no-trump. Fortunately the Jates forgave him. If South had held a minimum hand, the partnership would have missed an easy game, but as it was North was eventually able to surprise his partner with a jump to six diamonds.

South overcame the problem presented by the trump suit. With X-ray vision, he could have played the ace on the first round of the suit, but the normal play was to "finesse" twice. He therefore won the opening heart lead with the ace in dummy and ran the diamond jack, looking to the queen.

One might think that East's diamond king was now destined to score the setting trick, but he was due for a disappointment. West shifted to a spade, and

WEST
 ♠ 9753
 ♥ 87542
 ♦ Q
 ♣ 1032

SOUTH
 ♠ K
 ♥ Q 1094
 ♦ AK86

Both sides were vulnerable.

ding.	East	South	West
Pass	1-0	Pass	Pass
Pass	2-0	Pass	Pass
Pass	3-0	Pass	Pass
Pass	4-0	Pass	Pass
Pass	5-0	Pass	Pass

West led the heart ace.

ملامه لفظ

Out Blue Jays

ees Win a Pair,
Number Is 5

26 (UPI)—Sparky Lyle live-bitter and over home his season yesterday.

2-0, double- to the Toronto educed to five or for clinching merican League

d 20 hits in the s homers by Chief Johnson Dave Kingman it, 10-strikeout Guldry.

p, the Yankees t run in the when Thurman from his back- d Chris Cham- from Jose Jim load the bases led in Munson, o attempting to n out at the us Jays' right r.

ed an insurance nith when Del third base on p, to Clancy, as the pitcher into the dirt at

White Sox 4 e Stanton hit a e in the fourth Seattle to a 5-4 Chicago as Doc s 12th game of

home run of the n Jose Baer and base and raised s batted in to 90. s, A's 4 s, A's 6

Kurt Bevacqua runs with a dou-

ble and a single in leading Texas to an 8-5 victory over Oakland and a sweep of their doubleheader.

In the opener, Keith Smith led off the 14th inning with his second home run of the season to give the Rangers a 5-4 triumph. In the nightcap, the Rangers erased a two-run deficit with a four-run third inning. Bevacqua doubled in two runs and Mike Hargrove and Ken Henderson each added an RBI.

Brewers 6, Twins 5
Twins 5, Brewers 4
At Bloomington, Minn., rookie Sam Perillo's triple ignited a three-run fifth inning that helped Minnesota to an 8-4 victory over Milwaukee for a split in their doubleheader.

Cecil Cooper and Von Joshua combined for seven hits and five runs batted in in Milwaukee's 8-6 first-game triumph.

In the nightcap, the Twins took a 2-0 lead in the first inning on Larry White's two-run double, but the Brewers tied it in the third on back-to-back doubles by Dick Davis and Charlie Moore plus Joshua's single. Moore hit his fifth homer, leading off the fifth, to put Milwaukee ahead, 3-2.

Fernando tripled off losing starter Bill Travers, now 4-11, leading off the fifth and scored on Glenn Borgmann's single. Dan Ford drove in pinch-runner Jerry Terrell with a double and Ford scored on Craig Knack's sacrifice fly.

Royals 6, Angels 3
Royals 6, Angels 2
At Anaheim, Calif., Al Cowens's two-run pinch-hit triple in a four-run seventh inning gave Kansas City a 6-3 victory over California and a sweep of their doubleheader.

Hal McRae and Fred Patek hit home runs for the Royals, to lead them to a 6-3 fight-marred victory in the first game.

Cowens tripled after Bob Heise singled to open the seventh and Nolan Ryan, hoping to become the American League's first 30-game winner, threw away a sacrifice bunt by Willie Wilson. With runners on second and third, Dave Laroche came on to relieve Ryan and was greeted by Cowens's triple.

Red Sox 13, Tigers 5
At Detroit, Carlton Fisk and Butch Hobson each homered and drove in three runs to lead Boston to a 12-5 victory over Detroit.

The Red Sox collected 15 hits in the game, 8 of them for extra bases. Reggie Cleveland was shelved for 18 hits—the Tigers' highest output of the season—but went the distance nonetheless to gain his 11th victory against 10 losses.

Indians 9, Orioles 4
At Cleveland, rookie shortstop Alfredo Griffin doubled home two runs during a five-run fifth inning before Rico Carty all but finished off Baltimore's pennant hopes with a three-run homer in the seventh to produce a 9-4 victory by Cleveland over the Orioles.

Padres 9, Giants 2
In the National League, at San Diego, George Hendrick hit his 21st and 22d home runs to account for four runs and rookie left-hander Bob Ojeda went the distance as San Diego recorded a 9-2 victory over San Francisco.

It was only the fifth complete game of 1977 by the San Diego pitching staff. Ojeda pitched three of them in 27 starts.

Phillies 8, Expos 5
At Montreal, Greg Luzinski hit his 37th home run and drove in two runs while Mike Schmidt also knuckled in a pair as the Phillies reduced its magic title to one with an 8-5 triumph over Montreal.

The Phillies trailed, 4-3, entering the fifth when Schmidt and Luzinski singled and Richie Hebner walked to load the bases. Schmidt scored to tie it on Garry Maddox's sacrifice fly and, after Bob Boone walked, the Phillies drove in Luzinski with the go-ahead run on another sacrifice fly.

In the eighth inning, Luzinski doubled home Larry Bowa, who had singled, making the score 8-5 and giving Luzinski a club record for right-handed hitters with his 127th RBI. The previous record of 126 was set in 1950 by Del Rasmis.

Reds 4, Braves 0
At Atlanta, Tom Seaver pitched a three-hitter for his 20th victory and George Foster hit his 11th home run to give Cincinnati a 4-0 victory over Atlanta.

Seaver has a 13-3 record since being acquired from the New York Mets and overall 20-6 mark for the fifth 20-victory season of his career.

Pirates 4, Cubs 0
At Chicago, Dave Parker homered and Al Oliver drove in two runs to lead Pittsburgh to a 4-0 victory over Chicago.

John Candelaria and Rich Gossage combined for the shut-out, Candelaria going 7 1-3 in- against 5 losses and lower his league-leading earned run average to 2.39.

Dodgers 5, Astros 4
At Houston, Steve Yeager and Lesly Baker hit home runs to help Tommy John win his 30th game of the season as Los Angeles defeated Houston, 5-4.

John, now 30-6, allowed eight hits, walked two and struck out eight before being relieved in the ninth inning.

Soccer Plan
Sept. 26 (UPI)—After rater caution and dogs, a plan to install another ntrol device at the Rome n soccer stadiums—hid- vision cameras to identify akers.



BEATING THE THROW—Fred Lynn of the Boston Red Sox slides home as catcher Milt May of the Detroit Tigers waits for the throw from the outfield. The runner was safe.

Manchester United Wins Appeal

From Wire Dispatches
ZURICH, Sept. 26.—Manchester United today won its appeal against a European Football Union (UEFA) decision banning the club from all further participation in this year's Cup Winners Cup because of rioting by its fans.

An appeals board said the UEFA disciplinary commission had been too harsh in expelling Manchester following riots before the kickoff of a match at St. Etienne, France, on Sept. 14. But the British club was fined 30,000 Swiss francs (\$17,768) and ordered to play the home match against the French club at least 200 kilometers from Manchester.

Deadline Thursday
Manchester and St. Etienne tied, 1-1, and the return was scheduled for Manchester on Wednesday. Now the club has been given until Thursday evening to find an alternative ground and the match must be played by Oct. 5.

Court Upholds
Piggott's Value

LONDON, Sept. 26 (UPI)—Lester Piggott, one of the world's great jockeys, kept his driving license today because of his importance to racing fans.

Court magistrates fined Piggott \$60 but decided against taking away his driving license after the jockey's attorney said Piggott might be unable to get to races on time.

Jeremy Richardson, the lawyer, said that the public, the owners of horses Piggott is due to ride and their trainers would all suffer. "It would cause hardship not only to the jockey but also to the racing public and the whole bloodstock industry," he said.

Piggott had two previous convictions for speeding. Three convictions normally mean automatic disqualification from driving.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	58	59	.498	0
Boston	53	64	.449	5 1/2
Chicago	52	65	.442	6 1/2
Detroit	52	65	.442	6 1/2
Cleveland	48	69	.408	10 1/2
Minnesota	47	70	.400	11 1/2
Toronto	42	75	.358	16 1/2

NATIONAL LEAGUE				
	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	51	55	.480	0
Pittsburgh	51	55	.480	0
Los Angeles	49	57	.462	2 1/2
San Francisco	48	58	.450	3 1/2
St. Louis	47	59	.442	4 1/2
Montreal	46	60	.435	5 1/2
New York	45	61	.426	6 1/2

WESTERN DIVISION				
	W	L	Pct	GB
Los Angeles	54	51	.516	0
Cincinnati	52	53	.494	2 1/2
San Francisco	52	53	.494	2 1/2
San Diego	47	58	.447	7 1/2
Atlanta	45	60	.430	9 1/2

SUNDAY'S RESULTS				
Philadelphia 5, Montreal 5				
Cincinnati 4, Atlanta 3				
Pittsburgh 4, Houston 4				
Los Angeles 5, San Francisco 2				
St. Louis 2, New York 2				

SUNDAY'S GAMES				
Philadelphia at Chicago				
Houston at Atlanta				
Montreal at St. Louis				
San Francisco at Los Angeles				

The three appeals board members—Sergio Zoni of Switzerland, Hubert Claessen of West Germany and Perro Korochar of Yugoslavia—heard evidence from three Manchester United officials, Louis Edwards, Sir Matt Busby and Les Olive.

The board said there had been "no clear intention of the supporters of Manchester United to provide the serious incidents."

But the board considered it as proven that the incidents, which left 33 persons injured, had been caused by the Manchester fans.

Game Not Affected
The appeals board reiterated the principle that "a club is co-responsible for the behavior of its fans" but considered "expulsion from competition too harsh a judgment in this particular case."

It also noted that the game itself had not been influenced by the riots.

'Very Odd' Reaction
ST. ETIENNE, Sept. 26 (Reu-

ters)—A senior St. Etienne club official today criticized the decision to reinstate Manchester United.

"This appears very odd to me," said the club's deputy chairman, Henri Pelloux. "I find it curious that they sanction a club and then offer its supporters the chance to do the same thing again."

Captain Indignant
MANCHESTER, Sept. 26 (Reuters)—The Manchester United captain, Martin Buchan, said today he believed the club should not accept the condition of playing St. Etienne at least 200 kilometers from Manchester.

Buchan said: "If I had anything to do with it, we would not play at all under these circumstances."

"We have been deprived of home advantage and I feel that St. Etienne had as much to do with the hater as we did. We should never have been out of it in the first place."

Oakland's Kicking Game was its strength. Alton's field goals were the only way the Raiders could score against Pittsburgh's defense until Van Eeghen's run in the fourth quarter. Meanwhile, long kickoffs and punts by Ray Guy kept the Steelers bottled up in their own territory.

Chargers 23, Chiefs 7
At Kansas City, defensive end Les Jones returned an interception 17 yards for a second-quarter touchdown and Johnny Rodgers kept San Diego in good field position with 130 yards on seven punt returns to give the Chargers a 23-7 victory over Kansas City.

Jones snapped a 7-7 tie with his interception, the second of his career, after John Lee hit Kansas City quarterback Mike Livingston as he was trying to pass. The ball squirted straight up in the air and Jones grabbed it and carried it into the end zone for the winning touchdown.

Rodgers set up the first touchdown on the Chargers' first possession when he returned a Jerrell Wilson punt 17 yards to the Kansas City 41. Quarterback James Harris chipped away on sideline patterns before hitting Don Woods with a 12-yard touchdown pass just five minutes into the game.

Cowboys 41, Giants 21
At Irving, Texas, Tony Dorsett's first two touchdowns as a professional, Roger Staubach's 223 yards passing and first-half New York mistakes helped Dallas overpower the Giants, 41-21.

The temperature reached 88 degrees during the game and sent players and fans seeking whatever shade was available.

The Cowboys led 28-0 before the Giants could score. Staubach hit Preston Pearson with a 10-yard touchdown throw late in the first quarter and the Cowboys added second-period scores on a 1-yard run by Doug Dennison and an 11-yard run up the middle by Dorsett following a fumble by

U.S. Tennis Group
Rejects Pressure
Over Apartheid

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 26 (UPI)—The president of the U.S. Tennis Association said yesterday that the organization will resist pressure to ban South African and Rhodesian players from tournaments because of the apartheid policies of the countries they represent.

"We have no objection to ... picking," W. E. Hester said, "but we must continue to maintain our principles established in our by-laws that all of our tournaments are open to every qualified person regardless of race, color, creed or national origin."

Hester was responding to questions about demonstrations at this year's U.S. Open by a group called the American Co-ordinating Committee for Equality in Sport and Society.

He said he had discussed the issue with the South African and Rhodesian players and found "they are all very anti-apartheid to a person."

"But there's nothing they can do," he continued. "The South African Tennis Federation, which is the white tennis federation, is very much anti-apartheid. They have gone farther than any sport in South Africa to break down racial barriers both in play, in seating and in use of facilities in clubs and stadiums. But they do not go far enough for the action groups in this country and there's nothing we can do about it."

League commissioner Lawrence O'Brien has settled one compensation case.

12th Man's Statistics
The league contends that 11 men was the minimum agreed to in the pact between the association and the NBA. Its statistics show the 12th man on NBA rosters last year averaged three to four minutes a game.

Little movement in the free-agent area is another point that bothers Fleisher. Of 50 players who became free agents after last season, at least 30 will not catch on with teams before the schedule starts, Fleisher said. Another 10 will be thwarted by a breakdown in negotiations with new clubs, he added.

"I had expected another six to eight free agents to sign," said Fleisher. "As long as compensation is around, this is what is going to happen. It's no longer a player's market."

"I would think some players will be more cautious after this and realize they aren't worth what they think they are. But some players got excellent contracts this year, people like Truck Robinson, Bob Landridge and Jamal Wilkes."

Compensation Case
League commissioner Lawrence O'Brien has settled one compensation case.

Moore Scores 3 Times

Dolphin Passes Beat 49ers

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26 (UPI)—Nat Moore caught two scoring passes and ran for a third touchdown on an end-around play yesterday to lead the Miami Dolphins to a 19-15 National Football League victory over the San Francisco 49ers.

Moore took touchdown passes of 32 and 73 yards from Bob Griese and got his third score on a 19-yard run as the Dolphins scored their second victory in as many starts and San Francisco went down to its second loss without a triumph.

Jim Plunkett ran four yards in the first quarter for San Francisco's first touchdown in 17 periods, counting three exhibition games. With San Francisco ahead, 15-12, late in the third quarter, Miami was contained in its own end when Griese and Moore combined for the winning score.

Griese hit Moore over the middle, and the fleet wide receiver, had little trouble beating the San Francisco defense.

Broncos 26, Bills 6
At Denver, Craig Morton scored on a 5-yard run and threw a 1-yard touchdown pass to Riley Odoms to lead Denver to a 26-6 victory over Buffalo. The Bills' touchdown was scored by linebacker Bo Connell, who picked up a Denver fumble and ran 22 yards into the end zone.

The Bills' O.J. Simpson, who was listed as questionable up until game time because of a sprained ankle, gained only 43 yards rushing on 15 attempts.

Denver's scoring included Jim Turner field goals of 46 and 26 yards and a 1-yard plunge by Otis Armstrong.

Raiders 16, Steelers 7
At Pittsburgh, Errol Mann kicked field goals of 21, 40 and 41 yards in the second period and Mark Van Eeghen later ran 8 yards for a touchdown as Oakland beat Pittsburgh, 16-7.

Steelers misuses contributed as much to Oakland's victory as the Raiders' own performance. One field goal and Van Eeghen's touchdown followed Steelers turnovers and Pittsburgh also ended three of its own scoring threats by turnovers.

The Steelers' score came on a 43-yard pass from Terry Bradshaw to Bernie Cunningham, capping a 4-play, 85-yard drive midway through the final period. The Steelers drove to the Oakland 37 on their next possession but Bradshaw's pass was intercepted by Charles Phillips.

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New York's quarterback, Joe Pisarcik.

New York turned over the ball five times and suffered five quarterback sacks. Pisarcik came on in the second quarter to replace starter Jerry Golsteyn, who left with a slight concussion.

Rams 20, Eagles 0
At Los Angeles, Joe Namath passed for two touchdowns in the opening half and the Los Angeles defense took care of the rest as the Rams finally got untracked in 1977 with a 20-0 victory over Philadelphia.

Upset at Atlanta, 17-6, in their opener last weekend after a 1-5 exhibition season, the Rams looked much like their old selves in their home opener.

Namath, the 13-year veteran who joined the Rams in June as a free agent from the New York Jets, gave Los Angeles a 14-0 halftime lead with a 1-yard touchdown pass to tight end Terry Nelson in the opening period and a 13-yard scoring pass to Lawrence McCutchen.

Rafael Stepien, signed by the Rams as Tom Dempsey's kicking replacement, booted field goals of 20 and 23 yards in the second half after safely Bill Simpson picked off a Ron Jaworski pass and recovered a Mike Hogan fumble.

Why Watch a Football Game?
Answers, Hot From the Lab

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 26.—Millions of fans attend professional and college games each fall and their attachment to the sport and its mystique—and the ways they manifest it—has prompted studies and analyses by psychologists and other students of the human condition. They don't always agree.

Some experts say watching a football game is a catharsis: By witnessing the violence on the field a fan risks himself of his aggressions. Others say it's the other way around: A male fan is more likely to belt his wife after watching a football game.

Still others say that football is one thing for one person and something else for another.

Other Fans Included
Dr. William Beausay, president of the Ohio-based Academy for the Psychology of Sports International, interviewed 800 football fans in a study four years ago that included auto racing and wrestling addicts.

"We were curious about why people would want to go to an auto-racing event and watch people get killed," he said. "From there, we went into football, and from football into wrestling."

A clinical psychologist and professor at Bowling Green State University in Kentucky, Beausay concluded that watching a football game was "far more therapeutic than six months of psychotherapy for a lot of neurotic people."

"You feel spent after watching a game, like after taking a shower," he said.

Football ranks fourth on the academy's sports violence index, behind hockey, rugby and auto racing, Beausay said.

"Baseball fans are much more docile. And one of the things that kills baseball is that they have games every day. The teams are smaller and there are more of them than in football, so the loyalty is more diffused."

Victory No Factor
Dr. Jeffrey Goldstein, a Temple University psychology professor, surveyed 150 male spectators before and after the 1969 Army-Navy game in Philadelphia and concluded that watching football—or any contact sport—increases spectator hostility, regardless of which team wins.

Christie Klefer, an anthropologist at the University of California, San Francisco, leans toward the opposite viewpoint: That football has a cathartic effect.

"If a viewer feels really frustrated, maybe watching a game could provoke him to violence. But if a person is basically civilized, that won't happen," he said.

Klefer regards football as a

"ritual of renewal" that can make a fan feel better. He compares it to ancient Greek dramas designed to "cleanse the soul."

National Tite
"When I go to a game, I come out feeling good. I often get a lift. I think most people do because you get rid of frustration. You feel closer to your fellow Americans, more tied in."

"Americans are not encouraged to show their emotions in public. If you yell and curse on the street you'd be hauled to the loony bin. You can do things in a football stadium you can't do on the street."

And Dr. S. Harvard Kaufman, a Seattle psychiatrist, and sports fan, believes violence is part of football's spectator appeal. An even bigger part, he said, is the escape from boredom and daily routine.

"People are looking for some excitement outside of themselves and want to grab onto something. People are looking for heroes."

Outcome in Doubt
In his book "The Madness in Sports," Dr. Theodore Beisser, a Los Angeles psychiatrist, said that watching any sport can fulfill psychic needs. The fan, he says, is "onto the players the whole gamut of his emotions as they enact the competitive drama. In sports, unlike the theater, all things are possible in any role with which the spectator may identify. For there is no script. The outcome is always in doubt; as long as it continues, the game can still be won."

Beisser added: "Regression, the return to simpler and more elemental stages of adjustment, is acceptable within the matrix of sports watching. Grown men carry banners or wear hats denoting their favorites in the same way youngsters emulate their idols ... Regression, if controlled, tends to refurbish the individual for return to the monotony of his daily life."

By Los Angeles Times

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE				
	W	L	Pct	PF
Baltimore	2	0	1.000	49
Green Bay	2	0	1.000	24
New England	1	0	1.000	21
New York Jets	0	2	.000	12
Buffalo	0	2	.000	6

NATIONAL CONFERENCE				
	W	L	Pct	PF
Oakland	2	0	1.000	30
Cleveland	2	0	1.000	13
Pittsburgh	1	0	.500	45
San Francisco	1	0	.500	34

Central				
	W	L	Pct	PF
Atlanta	1	0	.500	23
Los Angeles	1	0	.500	17
Dallas	0	2	.000	39
San Francisco	0	2	.000	12

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Art Buchwald

The CIA and the Press

WASHINGTON—Carl Bernstein's revelation that 400 members of the press were also working, in some way, for the CIA overseas in the 1960s and 1970s had made every newspaperman who was stationed abroad suspect.

I worked in Paris for 14 years for the European edition of the New York Herald Tribune and, ever since the story broke, even I have been asked if I was involved in any covert operations concerning our most famous secret service.

The answer is, "Not to my knowledge. I'm fairly sure of it because the salary the Paris Herald Tribune gave me was below the prevailing CIA rates for reporters, and I have to believe the chintzy Herald Tribune management was paying me out of its own pocket."

I should have had some suspicions, even in those days, that several of my colleagues were working for somebody beside the papers they pretended to be accredited to.

One American friend was living in an 18-room villa in Vienna, with three servants and a chauffeur. I never could understand it, because the only paper he was working for at the time was a weekly magazine published in Terre Haute, Ind.

I once asked him about his elegant life-style, and he replied, "The Terre Haute publisher believes his overseas bureau chiefs should live well."

I should have smelled something fishy when he once asked me to take an article he had written back to Paris and hide it in a tree near the American Embassy.

"Is that how you file your stories?" I asked.

"Yes," he replied. "It's much

faster than sending them on the teletype."

"But the article is on microfilm," I said.

He got angry. "Look, you file your stories the way you want to, but don't tell me how to file mine."

Possibly one of the reasons the CIA never sought to recruit me is that they may have thought I would not make a very good agent.

I recall going to Caribbea in Coochecovak for a film festival in the 1960s. When I returned, I had a visit in my office from two very well-dressed men who said they were from the Dulles Broadcasting Company in Waco, Texas. They told me they were unable to attend the film festival and asked if I would brief them on it.

I said, "Certainly, what do you want to know?"

"How many anti-aircraft guns did you see around the festival hall?"

"None that I can remember," I said. "There were searchlights at the film festival, but there always are."

"Were there any land mines near your hotel?" the other one asked.

"Beats me," I said. "I didn't see anyone step on one."

"How many Soviet divisions did you see?"

"You mean in the films?"

"No, you dummy. Real Soviet divisions with armor."

"Hey, what's that got to do with a film festival?" I asked.

"It's hopeless, Joe," one of them said as he got up.

The other one got up, too. "I told the company we'd be wasting our time at this festival. But it had occurred to me I was being tested. I certainly would have been more cooperative. But in those days I really believed there was a Dulles Broadcasting Company in Waco, Texas. Heaven knows I could have used the extra CIA money."

I don't know which of my fellow correspondents worked for the CIA and which didn't. But in the late '60s and '70s I played a lot of poker with them. And I now suspect several of them were more than they said, some of them used to stay in the hotel to the very end, with a pair of twos. It dawned on me just the other day that only a guy on a CIA payroll could afford to do that.

Two French Food Critics Blitz London

By Paul Treuthardt

PARIS (AP)—Londoners who survived the blitz should be able to live through a savage assault of hilarious criticism leveled with generous praise launched at their city by France's two most irreverent food and travel writers, Henri Gault and Christian Millau.

But their French-language guide to "1,500 good, very good and very bad addresses in and around London" may change the eating, sleeping, shopping and night-outing habits of the thousands of French tourists who flock to spend devalued pounds in the British capital.

According to the guide, Wilton's restaurant serves "infamous lobster Newburg, a crème caramel as insipid as a kiss from the Queen Mother, and a check which is a slight case of indecent assault."

The Playboy Club, it says, is like "an aquarium where they forgot to change the water."

Gault and Millau say the Mirobelles, a top Mayfair lunch spot, welcomes diners "worse than a railroad-station buffet" with "service that is hardly worthy of a cafeteria. . . . Dishes are brought with an incredible lack of consideration. If the Mirobelles had not existed, it should absolutely not have been invented."

A Monument

But True Leth's restaurant in back of Kensington is "pleasant, sober, distinguished (and) comfortable" with "sumptuous hors d'oeuvres and 'remarquable' roast beef with 'delicious vegetables.' Simpson's in the Strand is "a national monument where it is absurd to ask if one eats well or badly," but sometimes "errors" produce "admirable" traditional English meals.

The Savoy Grill, when it was "sumptuously antiquated, looked like nothing else. Since it has been renovated, it looks like nothing. . . . But 'beyond the appearances, there are very happily excellent products and remarkable savoir faire.'"

The grill room at the Connaught, however, "is undoubtedly so named because it is the only room in this old and elegant

hotel that in no way looks like a grill." The tenacious legend that it serves the most authentic English food should be killed because of the "overcooked meat, absolutely murderous porridge of peas, and green beans whose strings could be woven into a flak jacket."

When English hotels had English staff, says Gault and Millau, "they were not only deliberately inefficient but felt obliged to screw at you. The Thelmas and Cypriotes are no better, but at least the waiter who brings you the breakfast meant for the next room or the Portuguese switchboard girl who wakes you 6 a.m. without being asked . . . seem to find it all hysterical, and you can only join in the general euphoria."

London's famous hotels, according to Gault and Millau: "Crosvenor House: 'A railroad station on a sticky day. Don't venture into the succession of salons without an alpenstock and good walking boots—night may fall en route.'"

Mayfair: "If you are a sausage king or a 1960s film star, it's exactly your hotel. Your crocodile shoes and large tips will bring immediate service."

Strand Palace: "The rooms were decorated by the plumber."

But shopping in London is "absolutely fabulous—nowhere else can you find so many specialties, so many different models, so many bizarre objects. Individualism . . . is undoubtedly an economic aberration, but in a world where everything tends to resemble everything, what a joy . . . There is still a civilized world where they dare to make somewhat useless things."

London's pubs and its open-air markets like Petticoat Lane and Portobello Road generally rate high with the super-critical Frenchmen as do tourist attractions from the Tower of London to Cambridge.

For all their criticism, Gault and Millau admit that "we can say, without flattery, that more than ever we love London." Whatever the foreign press may say of Britain's economic crisis "the English are still there, with their cheerfulness, their ingenuity, their sharp sense of cordial hospitality, their catarrhic plumbing."

London is "the most exciting, the most absurd and, to say it all, the most exotic city in the world."

U.S. 'Dean of Writing' Trips on Syntax in Campus Dispute

By Bill Peterson

WASHINGTON (WP)—The dean of writing at Cornell University is in hot water for the most embarrassing of reasons: People are saying he doesn't write very well.

To make matters worse, Robert Farrell, 38, who heads a \$1-million-a-year campus "war on illiteracy," appears to have written the brief for the prosecution. It came recently in the form of a letter to the Cornell Daily Sun.

The letter was meant to be Farrell's defense against attacks on the writing program from the student newspaper and some hostile professors.

Whatever the merits of Farrell's case, the letter left more than a few red faces on the Ithaca, N.Y., campus. Farrell's opponents say it "is the most spectacular illustration of the weaknesses the 'war on illiteracy' was supposed to combat." And even his supporters acknowledge

the letter is awkwardly worded and contains more than a few grammatical errors.

The harshest blow came from a young Cornell alumna who alleged that the letter contains "no less than six outright, palpable, indefensible grammatical or technical errors—in the first paragraph."

"Mr. Farrell does not write as well as the average Cornell freshman," wrote Daniel Margulis, a technical adviser to the student paper. "His knowledge of the rules of grammar and syntax is rudimentary. His vocabulary is so limited that he is frequently unable to express his thoughts for want of a precise word or phrase. . . . Worse, he is verbose and redundant."

To be fair, a number of errors in Farrell's letter are minor ones and might have been overlooked had they been made by anyone but a dean of writing. Twice he used unnecessary adjectives, say-

ing, for example, "rigid constraints," which is redundant because constraints are rigid by definition.

But he also made several serious basic errors. He used, for example, "are" instead of "is" in one sentence. He bungled a cliché by trying to "set the record clear" instead of the more conventional "set the record straight." He wrote the following run-on sentence: "At no time did I approach the provost directly, since it is not my place to do so, I report to the dean, he carries affairs as he will from that point."

In addition, some of his sentence structure is confusing and almost impossible to follow. For example, he wrote: "I had communicated with Dean Levin on the general problem several times, starting last spring, and the second, that of over acceptance came to me in late August."

Farrell dismissed the letter as a "rather nasty" example of grammatical nitpicking.

"What we have here is a student newspaper looking for a story to start off the fall," he said. Academic politics was also at play, he added. "There is a tension in the university between traditional allocations of money and anything that is new," he said.

It is true that Farrell has enemies on campus. They've accused him of everything from empire-building and inept management to advocating a "scholarship" approach to improving student writing.

"There's a lot wrong with him," declares history Prof. L. Pearce Williams, Farrell's most outspoken critic. "He's incompetent to run a writing program. Basically, he's not a very good writer; he has a tendency to be overbearing. The letter showed a complete lack of talent."

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